The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XIX. TUESDAY, APRIL 8 1845 No 2465

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. Wm. Ball *and* Mr. Alfred Fairfax, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Wm. Tress, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, W... Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larymore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* Mr. Stephen Nutter, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* Mr. Michael Doyle, *Berrima;* Mr. Robert Davison, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Thomas Dowse, *Moreton Bay;* Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* Mr. Pierce Hegarty, *Murrurundi*; Mr. Horatio Tozer, *Port Macquarie;* Mr. Henry Alderson, *Clarence River;* ... *Port Phillip;* Captain Thom, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* Mr. William Barnerd Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, of Liverpool, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in the districts of Liverpool and Cabramatta, is authorised to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests; or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.
Sydney Morning Herald Office,
April 2, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS DOWSE, of Moreton Bay, having received the accounts up to the 31st ultimo, due to this Office, from persons residing in Moreton Bay, is authorised to collect such accounts forthwith; and where they are overdue, he is instructed to proceed against the parties in the Court of Requests, or, if not within that Court, then to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.
Sydney Morning Herald Office,
April 2, 1845.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF WHARF.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the above Packets have *ceased to ply* FROM THE COMMERCIAL WHARF, but will in future run from KELLICK'S WHARF, (adjoining the Hunter's River Steam Company). All applications to be made there, or to J. and W. Byrnes, Parramatta, where wool and other stores will be warehoused as on former occasions.

Parramatta, March 22. 4487

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
ALTERATION OF HOURS AND PRICES.

THE Public is respectfully informed that, on and after Monday the 7th April, (and during the winter months), the above first class Packets will make their trips between Parramatta and Sydney as follows:

From Parramatta.			From Sydney.		
At 8 o'clock,	a. m.		At 9 o'clock,	a. m.	
11	,,	,,	11	,,	,,
1	,,	p. m.	1	,,	p. m.
and 4	,,	,,	and 4	,,	,,

FARES.

	Cabin. s.	d.	Steerage. s.	d.
Parramatta and Sydney ..	1	6	1	0
Kissing Point............	1	0	0	9
Bedlam Ferry............	0	9	0	6

4891

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *WILLIAM THE FOURTH* will start for the above district on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Kellick's Wharf, April 7. 5268

STEAM TO PORT PHILLIP AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

NOTICE.—The departure of the *SHAMROCK*, Steam-ship, G. Gilmore, Commander, is unavoidably postponed until Friday Evening, the 11th April, at six o'clock precisely.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
April 5 5294

NOTICE.—In consequence of the want of sufficient support, the *JAMES WATT* steamer has discontinued running between Sydney and Hobart Town.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
April 7. 5264

STEAM PACKET "NATIVE."

THIS favourite Steamer can be engaged at any time, for Pleasure Parties or other purposes. She will be found admirably adapted from her accommodation, speed, and the *moderate rate at which she may be hired,* for occasions of this description.

Apply to the owners, at Parramatta, or at Kellick's Wharf, Sydney. 4890

FOR WOLLONGONG.

THE *GEORGIANA* Packet will leave the Commercial Wharf on Tuesday Evening, at five o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

JOHN MEIKLEJOHN, Agent
Commercial Wharf, April 7. 5277

FOR MORETON BAY.
TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT,

THE regular trader, fast sailing schooner *WILLIAM,* now discharging her inward cargo, and will be despatched punctually on the day advertised. The greater part of her cargo being engaged, early application is necessary.

For particulars of freight or passage apply to

MORLEY AND STEELE.
Morley and Steele's Wharf, Bathurst-street,
April 7. 5250

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(To sail on Sunday, 13th instant.)

THE favourite Packet Brigantine *WATERLILY,* 155 tons, John Hayle, Commander, will sail for Hobart Town as above, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
5282 Queen-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE Packet Schooner *VANGUARD,* 80 tons, Captain Pitford, clears at the Customs on Wednesday next, 9th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

5175 SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine fast-sailing packet-brig *DORSET,* for Adelaide direct. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will positively sail on Sunday, April 13. For freight or passage apply to

J. M. SOLOMON,
Liverpool Wharf.
April 4. 5154

FOR AUCKLAND,

THE fast-sailing first class river-built Ship *SLAINS CASTLE,* 500 tons register, Dawson, Commander.

This vessel having been taken up to convey Troops and Stores, will sail on Thursday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.
April 7. 5254

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE SCHOONER *COOLANGATTA,* Captain ———, will positively sail on Thursday Morning. Apply to

J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.
April 7. 5267

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON.

THE fine new fast-sailing Packet Schooner *STAR OF CHINA* 112 tons register, Thomas Tinley, master, will commence taking in on Monday morning, and, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will positively sail for the above ports on Friday, the 11th instant. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

JOHN GIBLETT,
292, Pitt-street.
April 5. 5119

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE DIRECT.

THE FINE BRIG *MARTHA,* Boustead, master, will sail on the 10th of April. Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage money immediately. For freight or passage, apply to Mr. James Wood; or to

4898 SHEPPARD AND ALGER

FOR HONGKONG.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE clipper Schooner *MAID OF ATHENS.* For freight or passage apply to

WM FANNING,
Spring-street.
Sydney, April 7. 5243

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON THE 6TH OF MAY,

THE first-class British-built Barque *ANN GRANT,* 377 tons, D. Foreman, commander. The above vessel will sail punctually, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, and has now room for a limited quantity of wool only. Cabin passengers will be conveyed in her on favourable terms. Application to be made on board, or to

4906 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT
LOADING AT BOTTS'S WHARF.

THE regular trader, first class, British built ship *PALESTINE,* Alexander Sim, Commander, has all her dead weight and a considerable portion of her wool already on board, and will sail at an early date.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
3369 Darling Harbour.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE ... BARQUE *AUTUMNUS,* William White, Commander, has room for about 150 bales of wool, for which early application must be made to the Captain, on board; or to

WILLIAM FANNING,
5191 Spring-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE SHIP *GENERAL HEWETT,* 960 tons O.M., John Hart, commander, having a considerable portion of her cargo now ready to go on board, will sail early in April; carries an experienced surgeon. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

2364 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(For light freight only.)

THE FINE BARQUE *ELIZA,* A1, 214 tons, John Valrent, Commander. Apply on board; to John Rostron, 2, Spring-street; or to

J. B. METCALFE.
April 5. 5184

FOR SALE, BY TENDER,

THE Barge *UNION,* 110 tons, admirably adapted for the Cedar trade; to be sold as she now lies opposite the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf.

Offers are requested to be sent to the Hunter River Steam Company's Office, on or before Friday, the 11th April, at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS CLARKE. Manager.
April 7. 5265

Custom House, Argyle-street,
7th April, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business of this Department will be conducted at the New Custom House, on Thursday the 17th instant; and that this office, in so far as regards the indoor business, will be closed on Tuesday, the 15th, and Wednesday, the 16th instant, for the purpose of removing the Furniture and Public Documents.

J. GIBBES,
5255 Collector.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WALLACE.

A DEPUTATION from the Subscribers to the Testimonial to Dr. Wallace waited upon that gentleman yesterday, and presented him with the following

ADDRESS.

DR. WALLACE,—The announcement of your voyage to England, and the cause which has rendered it necessary, have occasioned very great sorrow to your friends and fellow-colonists.

In a small community like ours, the departure of any member of it whose talents have been useful in his generation, or who has preserved an unspotted character, or has won the esteem and affection of his fellowmen by his kindness and benevolence, is always a subject of regret. Such a feeling is called forth in a threefold degree on the present occasion, when in your departure from among us we lose not only the skilful physician, by whose talents, under Providence so many have been restored to health, but the ever attentive and considerate friend, the upright and benevolent citizen.

It would be as painful to your feelings, as it would be unbecoming in us, to address you in the language of compliment; but on an occasion like the present, when you are about to be separated from us by thousands of miles, we feel it to be a satisfaction to have the opportunity of expressing to you our honest appreciation of your moral worth, and the esteem and affection in which we hold you. There is not one among us who is not proud to call you his friend.

You have the satisfaction of knowing that in quitting New South Wales you carry with you the sincere prayers of attached friends, the esteem and best wishes of a whole community. There is not an individual in the colony whose absence will be more truly, more universally regretted.

You, Sir, who, under Divine Providence, have been the instrument of dispensing health to so many, are now about to seek in change of climate the restoration of that blessing of which the continuous discharge of your professional duties has deprived you. May your most sanguine expectations be realized.

In bidding you farewell, we do so in the earnest hope that your absence will be of very short duration, and that we shall have the satisfaction of welcoming you back again amongst us, at no distant period, blessed with restored health and renewed energies, to enter again upon your accustomed career of active benevolence.

We have to request that you will do us the honour to accept a piece of plate, as a very small testimony of the respect which we entertain for your character, and the regret which we feel at your departure.

C. D. RIDDELL, Chairman.

[Here follow the names of 185 subscribers.]

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—It is with no affectation of overpowering feelings, that I venture to offer to you my heartfelt thanks, for the very kind and affectionate address, which you have done me the honour to present to me; and I sincerely trust, that not one of the many esteemed friends who have so flatteringly joined in this testimonial of regard, imagines that I should be able to express in language, the deep emotions which this unexpected mark of their kindness has produced.

To gain the confidence and esteem of those amongst whom my lot has been placed, has been an object of my ambition. That I have been in some measure successful in my endeavours, the many marks of kindness which I have received from individual members of this community have already satisfied me; but I am sure that you will believe me when I affirm, that my most vain expectations never anticipated such an expression of public sympathy and feeling, as is contained in the address I have this day had the gratification to receive.

I am well aware that the profession to which I belong brings its members into a relationship with many of their fellow-citizens of a close and sympathising character, and to this, rather than to any merit of my own, I must ascribe the kindly feeling which has met me on every side, since the necessity for my contemplated voyage was first made public. Like many, and I trust a very large proportion of that profession, I have never viewed it as a mere means of acquiring wealth or competency; but have ever endeavoured to consider it as an instrument of good in the hands of Almighty Providence, and as such have deemed it a duty no less than a happiness and a privilege, to contribute my mite of aid in alleviating the sufferings of my fellow creatures.

It would be vain for me to follow in detail the many kind and over partial expressions contained in your address. As regards some, I might lay claim to at least an anxious desire to merit them; but that ever wakeful monitor, conscience tells me that I have not always been successful.

For your expressions of regret at my departure, your kind wishes for the restoration of my health, and my speedy return to the colony, I can only offer you my most sincere and grateful thanks. But it may be satisfactory to many of you to learn, that this regret is deeply felt by myself, and that my present feelings lead me to look forward to the day of my return as one of the happiest that it may be my lot hereafter to enjoy.

Although I am about to revisit the land of my birth, and the scenes of my youth, and anticipate no little enjoyment in meeting with those from whom I have been so long separated, I feel that my interests and associations are now wholly with this colony, and that if it pleases a kind and merciful Providence to grant me renewed health and strength, I shall return to it with unfeigned pleasure, and in the full purpose of spending the remainder of my days among the many endeared friends whom I am now about to leave for a season.

I accept with much pleasure, the further evidence of your regard and esteem, conveyed in the presentation of a piece of plate, and I can only assure you that I did not require such a testimony to remind me of those friends who have contributed to it.

With my farewell I would add my fervent prayer that every blessing may attend you, and my anxious hope, that on my return to the colony, the many clouds which have so long overshadowed its prosperity, may have passed off.

I remain, Gentlemen, with every sentiment of regard and esteem, your grateful and obliged friend and servant,

F. L. WALLACE.

Sydney, 7th April.

The Honorable C. D. Riddell, the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney, the Rev Robert Allwood, Major Christie, and S. A. Donaldson, Esq, and the other subscribers to the Testimonial. 5275

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

THE undersigned has generally for sale, and is ready to purchase for cash, Shares of every description, at market prices.

W. BARTON, Share Broker.
591, George-street.

TO WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MILES, ESQ., PRINCIPAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

SIR,—It has ever been my study, so to conduct myself in presence of my superiors, that no want of respect on my part, should induce them to suppose that I had forgotten that deference towards them, which they were entitled to look to from me.

I appeal to you, Sir, if when on a late occasion, I waited upon you in your official capacity, as head of your department, to complain of the gross impropriety of one of the Inspectors of the "Sydney Police," whether my language was not couched, in that temperate, respectful tone, totally free from excitement, which ought to have induced you to listen to the very grave charge I had against that individual. But, Sir, I was mistaken, and having failed in the only legitimate course laid down on those occasions, of first seeking redress from the head of the department to which this person is attached, you must pardon me, Sir, if I now proceed to seek satisfaction from a higher source.

This appeal, Sir, is not actuated by malice against the individual, but to convince him, that however scatheless he may conceive himself under your powerful protection, there is an ordeal that even the highest and most influential shun, that is, Public Opinion.

But Sir, I must reiterate my charge against this official that his conduct may appear to the public in its true light, and your disposition to protect a paid servant of the public, however disgraceful his conduct may have been exposed!

On Tuesday night, the 25th of March, Inspector Wright entered my house in a state of extreme intoxication, his dress in a disordered state, and presenting an indecent and disgusting appearance, and to the female inmates of the house his language was so obscene and highly improper, that I immediately took the only method of ridding my family of his presence, by sending for a constable to take him in charge. The constable promptly attended, but the moment he saw it was the "Inspector of his District" he declined removing him, and I was compelled to submit to his sneers and obscenity until he thought proper to retire; it is perfectly unnecessary to dilate on the example of this person to his immediate inferior, that is matter of reflection to yourself.

I waited upon you, Sir, for the purpose of seeking protection and redress, which you stated you were willing to grant, as the case seemed of an aggravated nature; but, Sir, the remark you made at the time, induced me to suppose you were not in earnest, allow me to say, Sir, a most inappropriate remark, as applied to one of the "Force," namely, that "Inspector Wright," it being holiday time, had made a little free. With the utmost submission, I conceive, that when the multitude give unbridled loose to sensual indulgence, and riot and confusion predominate, the Police, of all others, are bound to abstain from similar gratification.

And now Sir, I will not trespass upon your patience further, than remarking, that I was less disgusted by "Inspector Wright's drunken profligacy," than in finding the "Head of his Department" was his apologist.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With the utmost respect,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES DUNN.
Rate-payer, Citizen, and Ginger-beer Brewer, Cumberland street.
Sydney, April 7. 5236

YASS RACES.
STEWARDS.
Henry O'Brien, W. H. Broughton, Edgar Beckham, and James Ellis, Esquires.
JUDGE.
C. O'Brien, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.
Mr. Ed. Walsh.

FIRST DAY.
WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY.
First Race.

TOWN PLATE of thirty sovereigns, for all horses; weight for age; heats two miles; entrance three sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

Second Race.

MAIDEN PLATE of twenty pounds, for horses that never won an advertised prize; weight for age; heats one mile and a half; three entrances or no race.

Third Race.

HACK STAKES of ten pounds, with one pound entrance added; heats one mile; five entrances or no race; catch weights, and post entrance.

SECOND DAY.
THURSDAY, 29TH MAY.

HURDLE RACE for twenty sovereigns, for all horses; three miles, with nine leaps; entrance two sovereigns; three entrances or no race. Three-year-olds carrying 9 st. 7 lbs.; four-year-olds carrying 10 st. 5 lbs.; five-year-olds carrying 11 st.; six and aged carrying 11 st. 7 lbs.

THIRD DAY.
FRIDAY, 30TH MAY.
First Race.

PUBLICANS' PURSE of thirty sovereigns, for all horses; weight for age; heats two miles; entrance three sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

Second Race.

PURSE, FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS, of fifteen sovereigns; heats one mile; colts, 7 st. 7 lbs.—fillies, 7 st. 4 lbs.; entrance thirty shillings; three entrances or no race.

Third Race.

BEATEN PURSE of fifteen sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of thirty shillings each, for all beaten horses during the meeting; to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; heats one mile and a half; post entrance.

Homebush weights; and winners to carry extra weight, at the discretion of the Stewards, not exceeding 7 lbs.

All horses to be entered at Mr. Walsh's Inn, Yass, on the evening previous to each day of racing. Entrances to close at nine o'clock P.M.

No person is allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of two guineas.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final. 4885

KING'S PLAINS STEAMING ESTABLISTMENT.

PRICES for steaming:—Cattle, 5s. per head; Sheep, 6d. Fat stock purchased in any quantity, for cash.

5288 JOHN F. CLEMENTS.

ALDIS,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO MERCHANT,
Sydney.
SHIPPING, and Country ...

HOMEBUSH RACES.
STEWARDS.
MR. W. RUSSELL,—MR. G. COOPER TURNER,—MR. R. FITZGERALD.
JUDGE.
MR. JOHN ROSE HOLDEN.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.
MR. A. WAY.

FIRST DAY.
WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY, 1845.
FIRST RACE.

The METROPOLITAN STAKES of Five Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, for all horses weight for age. Three miles; entrance Three Sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The TRIAL STAKES of Ten Sovereigns each, with Forty Sovereigns added, (Five Sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two P.M.), for two year olds, once round the course; colts 7st. 7 lbs; fillies 7 st. 4 lbs. Entrance Three Sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.

The ST. LEGER STAKES of Ten Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, (Five Sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two P.M.), for three year olds, one mile and a half; colts 8 st. 7lbs; fillies 8 st. 4 lbs. Entrance; Three Sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE.

The WELTER STAKES of Three Sovereigns each, with Fifteen Sovereigns added, for all horses, three year olds, carrying 10 st., four ditto 10 st. 12 lbs., five ditto 11 st. 7lbs., six and aged 12 st., heats twice round. Entrance; Two Sovereigns three entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY.
THURSDAY, MAY 22.
FIRST RACE.

The TRADESMEN'S CUP, value Sixty Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, for horses that never won more than £30 at any one time, weight for age, heats twice round. Entrance Three Sovereigns: three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

A PURSE of Fifty Guineas, presented by the Officers of H. E. I. Company's Bungarrabee Depôt, for all horses bred in the colony of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, two and a half miles, weight for age, as follows, 2 years old., a feather; 3 ditto, 7 st. 4 lbs; 4 ditto 8 st. 4 lbs.; 5 ditto 8 st. 12 lbs.; 6 and aged 9 st. 2 lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs., maidens allowed 7lbs.

Remainder of the day reserved for hack races and matches.

THIRD DAY.
FRIDAY, MAY 23.
FIRST RACE.

The CHAMPION CUP, value One Hundred Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age, twice round the course. Entrance Three Sovereigns, three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The HOMEBUSH STAKES of Five Sovereigns each with Forty Sovereigns added, for all Horses, weight for age; heats once round. Entrance Three Sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The LADIES' PURSE of Thirty Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age; once round and a distance. Entrance Three Sovereigns; three entrances or no race.

FOURTH RACE.

The BEATEN PURSE of twenty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, one mile and a half; post entrance.

WEIGHTS.

	st.	lb.
Two years old	7	0
Three years old	8	0
Four years old	9	0
Five years old	9	8
Six, and aged	9	12

Mares and geldings allowed 3 lb. (except in those races where the weights are specified.)

Winners to carry extra weight at the discretion of the Stewards (not exceeding 10 lbs.), to be declared from the stand at the conclusion of each race.

In all races where not less than three horses start, the second horse to receive back his stake.

All horses (except for the St. Leger and Trial Stakes) to be entered at the Royal Hotel on Saturday, May 17th, between the hours of seven and nine, P.M.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £3 (except for the Tradesmen's Cup, Welter Stakes, or any hack race, for which a subscription of £1 1s. will qualify).

All matches to be run on the second day, for which permission must be obtained from the Stewards; and the owner of each horse not a subscriber to the amount of £1 1s. to pay £1 1s. to the Race Fund before starting.

The colours worn by the riders are required to be named at the time of entrance; any jockey changing his colours to pay a fine of two sovereigns before starting.

Any jockey starting before the word "Off" is given by the person appointed, to pay a fine of two sovereigns.

Each winner to pay two sovereigns towards the Race Fund.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

To start each day at one o'clock *precisely.*

N.B.—All dogs found on the course to be destroyed. 2315

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fifty-fifth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and South Australia; Ships in Harbour; Ships loading for England; Boyd Town; Caution to Mariners; Torres Straits; the Emigrant Ship *Elisabeth;* Commercial Remarks; Colonial Produce. Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; the Wool Market; Freights, &c.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

. Advertisements received for the ...

MR. A. FOSS,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
313, PITT-STREET NORTH.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH on the most improved principles, from a single tooth to a complete set.

Teeth scaled and stopped with gold leaf or cement.

From the VERY EXTENSIVE PRACTICE which Mr. F. has had for many years as SURGEON-DENTIST, his operations on the TEETH may be depended on as being perfectly safe.

His attention has also been particularly given to the regulation of CHILDREN'S TEETH during the time of changing them. 5223

TEETH.
MASTICATION AND ARTICULATION IMPROVED AND GUARANTEED.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgeon-Dentist, Brévété du Roi d'Hollande, continues to restore decayed teeth, however large the cavity, or however painful, with his celebrated cement, instantly curing tooth-ache, rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. Mr. J. Emanuel calls the attention of the gentry and the public to the newly-discovered SILICIOUS TEETH, under the patronage of the Royal Family in Europe, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or decay, being of surpassing beauty, defying detection, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain. Sets of teeth by self adhesion. Obturators on a new principle. Loose teeth fastened, occasioned by the scorbutic tartar collecting about the necks of the teeth, which stagnates, and pollutes the breath. Instantaneous relief for the toothache, sold in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Teeth stopped with gold leaf. Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. Children's teeth carefully attended to. At home from 9, A.M., till 6 P.M.

REMOVAL.

N.B.—Mr. J. Emanuel begs to acquaint his numerous connexion, and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 486, above Mr. Ellard's, Music Saloon, George-street North, opposite the Barrack Gate. 4496

THE following sums now disposable on Mortgage of City Property.
£600 and £300 at 8 per cent.
£1000, £300, and £150, at 10 per cent.

CHARLES BEILBY,
5249 476, George-street.

STAY AND CORSET BUSINESS.

MRS. HOBBS begs to inform the ladies that she continues to carry on the stay and corset business, privately, in the same house as heretofore, since her removal from Hunter-street. And she takes this opportunity of returning her grateful thanks to the ladies of this and the adjacent colonies generally, for the extensive patronage received during the last ten years.

Please to observe—176, George-street, opposite the Barracks (private entrance). 4519

ASSORTED DRAPERY GOODS.
BY PRIVATE SALE.
TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND BUYERS FOR THE ADJACENT COLONIES.

MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by private contract, at his store, behind his Auction Room, George-street, the following goods, just landed, viz:—

Four cases regatta shirts assorted
Two bales striped ditto
Six cases drab moleskin trousers
Two cases ditto ditto double stitched
Four bales blue and red serge shirts
Two bales blue and red baize shirts
Two cases Merino, lamb's-wool, scarlet, striped, and spotted Guernsey shirts
One case drab and white moleskin jackets
One bale Chesterfield and Codrington coats
Two cases white and miller's drab moleskin trousers
Four bales 9 4, 10 4, and 11-4 coloured rugs
One bale blue pilot cloths
Three cases superfine cloths, blacks, blues, and assorted colours
Two cases cassimeres, doeskins, and buckskins
Ten bales grey calicos, assorted widths
Four bales white super calicos
Six bales white shirting and sheeting
Two bales Victoria soft sheeting
Four cases 6 4 black and coloured merinos
Two cases 6 4 ditto ditto Orleans cloth
One cases 6 4 printed Saxony ditto
One case 4-4 coloured Llama cloths
Six cases navy blue and dark prints
One case drab and white moleskins
One case checked Chusan dresses
Four cases assorted flannels
Three cases assorted reel cotton, 100 and 200 yards
Two cases assorted thread, whited brown, drabs, and blacks
Two cases assorted lace goods
One case assorted gauze and bonnet ribbons
Two cases assorted hosiery
Two cases regatta shirtings
Two cases white rolled jaconets
One case extra white shirts, linen fronts, collars, and wristbands
Four cases assorted haberdashery, &c., &c.

The above goods will be sold at very low prices, to ensure a quick sale. 5044

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.

FOREIGN RUM, (various strengths), 2s to 2s. 9d per gallon
Geneva (tinted), 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon
Brandy (Cognac), various brands, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per gallon
Tobacco—Negrohead in kegs and tierces, Cavendish in boxes.

E. H. POLLARD.
Queen's-place, March 29. 4892

LIVERPOOL SALT.

EIGHT hundred bags Liverpool Salt, ex *Heroine,* selling cheap
Two hundred bags St Ubes' Salt
Ten bags Saltpetre

WILLIAM BARNETT,
5241 Opposite the Market.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
"Taylor's" and "Trueman's" Porter
Mersey Ale
"Martell's" and "Henessy's" Brandy
Rum, Gin, and Wines
All of excellent quality.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
5201 Queen-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

THE price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, will be sixpence halfpenny per bushel, from this day. 1st of March, 1845.

	s.	d.
14 Bags, delivered from the Wharf ..	15	2
14 Bags, delivered in the City	17	6
14 Bags, delivered at Woolloomooloo, Glebe, &c	19	10

All payments to be made previous to delivery, to Mr. F. Ebsworth, ...-street, or Miller's Point, where orders will be received.

THE SEA.
TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES RETURNING HOME.

NINE THOUSAND POUNDS weight of every description of Preserved Meats, Fish, &c., from the celebrated Houses of John Gillon and Edward Richardson: every case warranted in first-rate condition.

AT GLANHAM'S
Wine and Spirit Store,
Opposite Mr Gosling's,
Charlotte-place.

N.B. A superior stock of Port, Sherry, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c., constantly on hand. 5271

OLD CRUSTED PORT, 16s. 6d. per single dozen
Very fine Sherry, 12s. 6d. per single dozen
London-bottled Ale and Porter, 7s. 9d. per dozen, by the cask, at

J. G. WALLER'S,
late Bank of Australia,
5266 George-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Assorted bar Iron
Sheet and nail ditto
Hoop iron, from 1¼ to 2 inch
Sheathing copper and nails
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
Also, canvas woolpacks &c., &c.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
5202 Queen-street.

FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,
IN THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

6860 SHEEP, warranted clean, and never to have been diseased, for sale, with or without the following Stations, at which they are now depasturing, viz: Jews Creek, Running Stream, Bandenorah, Crown Ridge, Dalbunty's Creek, Willawa, and Coolacingel Ford.

Apply to William Hall Palmer, Esq., Kirkconnel, near Bathurst; or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
4143 Wharf, Darling Harbour, Sydney.

"HARP OF ERIN" PUBLIC-HOUSE, BURROWA.
CERTAIN INDEPENDENCE IN A FEW YEARS FOR ANY CAREFUL INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, that well-known licensed public-house "Harp of Erin," on the Southern Road, containing ten large rooms, with kitchen and good stabling detached, all in first-rate repair, with thirty acres of land substantially fenced and divided for paddocks, with plenty of water, as the property has a frontage to the river.

A more desirable opportunity could not occur for any industrious couple with a small capital, as a competency is sure in a few years. There is a garden of twelve acres, which grows everything required, as the late Mr Davis spent a large sum for its cultivation and the land for agricultural purposes stands secondary to none in the colony.

As the inhabitants have petitioned the Governor for a military force to be stationed at Burrowa, there is little fear of a similar event taking place. The decease of the late occupant being the sole reason that the proprietor wishes to discontinue that establishment.

On the premises is a lot of fixtures, which with the license, can be taken at a fair valuation.

Applications to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Isaac Levey, Australian Warehouse, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Samuel Davis, Australian Store, Goulburn; or Messrs Myers and Alexander, Yass Store, Yass. 5085

VILLA RESIDENCE.

TO BE SOLD or (the whole or part) LET, a Residence, and five acres of ground, within four miles of Macquarie-place: delightfully situated commanding extensive views of the ocean and land. The house is of stone, and in thorough substantial and ornamental repair; it contains eleven rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, store, coach-house, three-stall stable, cow-house, fowl houses, piggeries, and many other out-buildings. Excellent water is laid on to the stable and laundry. There is a garden in good cultivation, well supplied with vines and fruit trees.

Address Edward Warly, (post-paid,) *Herald* Office. 5252

HUNTER RIVER SOAP WORKS.

TALLOW purchased for cash, or exchanged for SOAP, on the same terms as in Sydney, by F. Nainby, of Morpeth.

. Soap of first rate quality supplied at Sydney prices. 4350

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Oil, or Tallow, for Cash, or advance on the same, consigned for sale to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
5059 Bent-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE FIRM OF WILLIS, SANDEMAN, AND CO.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

A SECOND DIVIDEND—sixpence in the pound—has been declared under the Deed of Assignment dated 3rd April, 1843, and is now payable at the office of Mr. Joseph S. Willis, Church Hill.

Sydney, 4th April. 5135

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. DAWSON, LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

A SECOND DIVIDEND of nine-pence in the pound on all claims proved in this estate, is now payable at the office of the undersigned,

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD
5235 66, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.

THE holder of a Bill of ... Cases of Merchandise, ... London, marked PF in di... No. 1—10, shipped by Jo... signed to order, is requested ... undersigned for them, other... stored at the risk and expe... signee.

CAMPBEL...
Campbell's Wharf, April 3.

HORSES FOUND.

TWO HORSES of the ... description have been runn... last two months on my run at Bell... ramatta, viz.:—One black; long tail ... forehead. One bay; long tail, small ... forehead, both hind feet white. Both ... CT under saddle near side, and ... der, and are apparently ...

... rejected, on the ground that a bull from Pope Sylvester II. recognises the omnipotence of the Sovereign of Austria in religious matters in his own dominions."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

April 7.—*Royal Consort*, barque, 529 tons, Captain Legg, from the Downs the 6th December. Passengers—Mr. Oxley, Miss Norton, Mr. John Oxley, Mr. Francis Gosling, and Mr. C. Bagott.

April 7.—*Christina*, brig, 126 tons, Captain Saunders, from Port Phillip the 4th instant. Passengers—Alderman Kerr, Major Russell, Mr. G. Rogers, Rev. Mr. Ham, (Baptist,) Mr. Lankshire, Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. Hesketh.

April 7.—*Munro*, brig, 225 tons, Captain Balfour, from Manila the 19th January. Passengers—Captain Kemp and Mr. Hart.

CLEARANCE.

April 7.—*Bee*, brig, Captain Unthank, for Wellington. Passengers—two officers, and 50 rank and file of the 58th Regiment.

IMPORTS.

April 7.—*Ann Carr*, brig, 199 tons, Captain Winn, from Liverpool: 800 iron pots, 3126 bars iron, 91 bundles iron, 15 cases hats, 1 box tin plates, 15 bales cottons, 5 cases thread, 28 bales blankets, 1 case woollens, 50 camp ovens, 1 hogshead shoemakers' claws, 1 hogshead glassware, 2 hogsheads brushes, 5 cases hemp balls, 1 cask hair, 2 casks bristles, 12 bundles broom handles, 45 kegs nails, 2 hogsheads lasts, 2 casks shoe grindery, 2 cases worsted stuffs, Rowand, M'Nab, and Co.; 41 cases and 86 bales cottons, 1 case de laines, 1 bale flannels, 3 bales tweed, 5 bales shirts, 30 bales candlewick, 10 bales woollens, 1 case shoes, 3 cases hosiery, 1 box haberdashery, J. Rostron; 1 bale stuffs, 2 boxes shirts, C. Perry; 4 bales flannels, 10 cases cottons, 2 cases thread, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 4 cases and 3 bales cottons, 1 case woollens, 1 case haberdashery, 150 sacks salt, D. and J. Dickson; 4 cases cotton, A. C. Brown; 7 weighing machines, 2 casks hardware, 20 baskets and 1 cask sandstones, 1 box and 1 bale lampwick, 2 crates and 2 boxes iron casting, 47 casks and 6 boxes drugs, R. M. Robey; 2 cases paperhangings, W. B. Palmer; 1 box sweetmeats, R. Morehead; 1 case linens, 4 cases and 2 bales cottons, Thompson and son; 1 case, a feather bed, J. Marshall; 2 cases apparel, Charles Clark; 1 case apothecaries' ware, Dr. Liddell; 3 cases apparel, W. Ross; 1 case apparel and plate, William Morriss; 1 box engravings, R. Ronald; 450 bags salt, Smith and Campbell; 3 cases hosiery, J. C. Breillat; 3 cases hosiery, J. J. Montefiore and Co.; 35 boxes tobacco pipes, R. How and Co.; 3 bales linens, James Smith and Co.; 1 case engravings, A. Broadfoot; 15 tons rock salt, John Rostron; 1 case apparel, 1 cask bellows, 40 bundles fryins pans, 17 bundles shovels, 7 casks hardware, Order.

April 7.—*Maid of Athens*, schooner, 202 tons, Captain Hewes, from China: 392 chests congou, 1803 chests and 1380 half chests hysonskin, 1 package tea, 1 package ginger, 4 packages merchandise, W. Fanning.

April 7.—*Christina*, brig, 126 tons, Captain Saunders, from Port Phillip: 8 boxes glass, John Smith; 5 casks nails, Buchanan and Co.; 70 mats coffee, 1 case, 7 cases hats, 1 case cloth, 17 bales and 8 cases cottons, Rowand, M'Nab, and Co.; 17 kegs tobacco, G. A. Lloyd; 13 bales wool, E. Manning; 14 tons rock salt, John Rostron; 120 bags salt, F. Dunsford; 15 barrels and 10 tierces pork, R. Towns; 40 half-boxes soap, 10 casks soda ash, 6 cases sheathing metal, 12 cases patent felt, Order.

April 7.—*Royal Consort*, barque, 529 tons, Captain Legg, from London: 50 kegs, 4 cases, 25 packages, 51 casks, Thomas Smith and Co.; 4 cases and 4 tierces lead pipes, 53 cases merchandise, Rowand, M'Nab, and Co; 25 hogsheads beer, Harper, Blundell, and Co.; 2 cases stationery, 2 cases eau de Cologne, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 12 pockets hops, 1 case and 1 cask merchandise, R. and E. Tooth; 1 case, W. T. Morris, care of Mr. Webb, Harrington-street, Sydney; 1 case books, Colonel Snodgrass; 14 casks, 5 hogsheads, 2 cases, 4 puncheons, D. and J. Dickson, West Maitland; 21 bales, 2 boxes, John Graham and Co.; 7 barrels fish, 1 case isinglass, E. C. Weekes; 1 case, Lieut. C. B. Yule, H.M.S. *Bramble*; 90 hogsheads ale, 24 octaves wine, Lyall, Scott, and Co; 1 box, Mr. W. Wilmington, Broulee, St. Vincent, care of Mr. G. Thorne; 1 hogshead Madeira wine, Colonel Shadforth; 14 bales, Abram Brierley; 17 cases copper sheathing, 2 cases sheathing nails, Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.; 1 parcel wearing apparel, J. H. Woods; 1 parcel paper, 7 bales, 1 case, 3 trunks, Thacker, Mason, and Co.; 1 box wearing apparel, Alfred Spry; 20 bales, Donaldson, Dawes, and Co.; 1 case silver plate, J. N. Dickinson, care of Thacker, Mason, and Co; 2 casks 1 case crockery and glassware, Dr. M'Kellar; 4 cases stationery, Morris Marks; 1 case wearing apparel, Captain Westmacott, Woodlands; 5 cases Italian juice; R. W. Robinson; 4 casks, L. and S. Spyer; 1 case wearing apparel, W. Fanning; 1 case, Officer commanding the 99th regiment; 1 case, Edward Solomons; 2 cases, Abraham Samuel; 34 packages furniture, &c., 7 caroteels currants, 1 package, A. Campbell Brown; 1 case, R. Campbell, Junior; 4 bales, James Simmons; 48 cases 21 bales, Gilchrist and Alexander; 1 parcel, A. A. Alderson; 50 half hogsheads vinegar, 75 cases mustard, J. S. Willis; 4 cases books, J. B. Edmonds; 3 cases books, Morris Marks; 1 case books, E. Welch; 1 paper parcel, Charles Falconer, Bank of Australasia; 1 case wearing apparel, E. Deeper; 1 case, J. S. Woodard; case wearing apparel, C. H. Fawcett, care of Messrs. Betts and Panton; 31 cases and 12 bales, R. Ramsay, senior, and Co.; 18 bales 8 cases, Griffiths, Gore, and Co.; 1 case, J. Isaacs; 2 cases and 3 bales stationery, James Earngey; 1 case, W. A. Colman; 1 box, W. Walker and Co.; 7 cases 5 bales, J. and W. F. Christian; 2 packages shirts, W. Clarke, at Messrs. Pite and Preston's; 1 case 7 bales, John Keele, 15,000 sovereigns, Union Bank of Australia; 1 hogshead strong ale, Captain Westmacott; 37 packages private effects, J. N. Oxley; 17 cases, plate glass, G. N. Solomons; 1 parcel magazines, Thompson; 143 casks bottled beer, 6 hogsheads oil, 2 casks currants, 50 cases Geneva; 2 puncheons rum, 4 hogsheads brandy, 15 casks, 534 bags salt, 10 kegs and 5 half-tierces, 34 casks bottled beer, 73 cases, 2 bales, 3 casks lead, 1 hogshead whiting, 2 iron casks oil, 1 basket, 114 casks, 154 cases, 93 cans, 41 hogsheads, 64 quarter-casks, 50 hogsheads and 70 barrels beer, Order.

EXPORTS.

April 7.—*Bee*, brig, Captain Unthank, for Wellington: 2 casks brandy, 18 kegs and 9 tierces tobacco, 5 hogsheads brandy, 3 cases cigars, 4 cases spirits tar, M. E. Murnin; 1000 bags flour, H. S. Hayes; 44 bags sugar, 2 chests tea, 20 boxes soap, F. Robinson; 52 cedar boards, J. G. Raphael; 3 chests tea, 1 hogshead loaf sugar, A. Unthank; 3 cases slops, M. Joseph.

April 7.—*Herald*, ship, Captain Coubro, for London: 219 bales wool, Donaldson, Dawes, and Co.; 584 bales wool, 23 casks tallow, 166 ox hides, 21 casks black oil, Gilchrist and Alexander; 332 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 72 bales wool, Thomas Agars; 36 bales wool, ...ll, Scott, and Co.; 102 bales wool, B. Boyd ...o.; 73 bales wool, 134 casks tallow, ... How and Co.; 11 bales wool, 4 cases ... case specimens of natural history, ...; 110 bales wool, 57 cask tallow, ... 6 casks sperm oil, 4 casks old ...leton and Co.; 11 bales wool, ...99 bales wool, Thacker, Mason, ...ales wool, R. M. Robey; 299 ... Walker and Co.; 646 bales ... Salting, and Co.; 53 casks tallow, ...; 85 casks tallow, 1466 ox hides, ...nning, J. R. and A. F. Wilshire; ...llow, P. Dignan; 35 casks tallow, ...il ...nox; 83 casks tallow, Benjamin and Mo..., 47 casks black oil, 1 bale old copper, 75 bundles whalebone, Dreutler and Wagner; 24 bales leather, J. Mackay; 1492 ox horns, 181 bags shank bones, 166 bags hoofs, 52 bags bones, George Holt; 21 bundles ox hides, Levicks and Younger; 4 cases preserved fruit, ...leston and Hirst; 1 case tea, &c., A. ...on.

FIRST ... vessel has first ... sengers, and ... April 13. F...

..., having the greater ... In consequence of the ...gaged, will positively sail ... London the ...orts on Friday, the 11th instant. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

JOHN GIBLETT,
292, Pitt-street.

April 5.

The *Maid of Athens* anchored in the Cove yesterday at two A.M., and we were therefore prevented from giving the particulars of her voyage. She passed a schooner off Cape Howe on the 4th instant; and on the 5th spoke the schooner *Joseph Cripps* off Jervis Bay. A melancholy accident occurred on board the *Maid of Athens* whilst entering the Heads; she had been running with a strong S.E. gale, and upon rounding the south reef the mainsail jibed and carried away the cleet to which the sheet was belayed. The boom then took possession of the poop, and before it could be secured again carried one of the crew overboard, and bruised several others. Owing to the heavy sea running all efforts to rescue the unfortunate man were unsuccessful.

The brig *Annie*, Captain Potter, arrived at Manila on the 15th January, and was expected to come on to Sydney. The brig *Meg Merrilies* arrived at Manila from Batavia on the 7th January, and had commenced loading for Sydney; the *Urgent*, Captain Thompson, was also taking in cargo. The schooner *Cheerful* was entering the Bay as the *Munro* left Manila. The brig *Sir John Byng* had arrived and was waiting for cargo to come on. The schooner *Piscator*, which left Newcastle for Manila, *via* New Zealand, had been sold at Guam for £600 to the Spanish Government.

The *Times* of December 2nd, says—"The *Dædalus*, 20, Captain M'Quhae, is hourly expected at Devonport from Woolwich to receive advance. Upwards of 4 cwt. of silver coin is to be sent out in her to Auckland, New Zealand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of W. B. C. so fully explained the Easter question, that we do not see any occasion for publishing further correspondence on the subject.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

April.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets	High water, morn	High water, even
8	TUESDAY	6 17	5 43	9 42	10 6

Moon—First quarter, April 15, 28 m past 7, A.M.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1845.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.

THE MEETING RESPECTING NEW ZEALAND.

The public meeting held on Saturday at the Royal Hotel, on the subject of the disastrous and alarming state of things at New Zealand, was creditable to the inhabitants of Sydney. It was creditable that, on so short a notice, so large a number of persons should have met together, eager to testify their sympathy with the sufferings of their distressed fellow-subjects. The resolutions also, so far as they went, were creditable to the good sense of those who had planned the outline of the day's business; whilst the cordial and unanimous spirit in which the discussion was carried on and the resolutions adopted, was creditable to the whole assembly. We have qualified our praise of the resolutions, because we think they scarcely went far enough. The kindness of heart by which the Meeting, in common with the citizens at large, was doubtless actuated, would have been more completely and honourably displayed had a resolution been passed to the effect, that in consideration of the severe hardships to which many of our fellow-Britons in New Zealand had been driven by the sudden destruction of their property, it was expedient that a public subscription should be entered into for their relief. This omission may be accounted for by the hasty manner in which the Meeting had necessarily been called, and cannot for a moment be attributed to any want of generosity. But it is not even yet too late to repair the inadvertence. A good example has been set by the Church of England, the whole of whose congregational collections on Sunday last were set apart for this humane purpose. We trust those who took the lead in the public Meeting will do themselves the further credit of setting on foot a general subscription.

We are glad to find that the authorities of this colony are endeavouring to atone, by zeal and promptitude on the present occasion, for their former lamentable remissness. We mentioned in our Shipping Intelligence of yesterday, that two vessels had been chartered for the immediate conveyance of troops, one with fifty soldiers for Auckland, and the other with two hundred for Port Nicholson and Nelson. Besides these vessels, it was stated by one of the speakers at the meeting, on the authority of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, that the Government were then *in treaty for two steamers*, to be despatched without delay. The Government would thus appear to have anticipated both the measures recommended by the meeting. Happy would it have been for themselves, and still happier for our unfortunate countrymen of the Bay of Islands, had the same alacrity been displayed after the arrival of the *Tryphena*.

Whilst on this subject, we may mention two circumstances which we have learned from the lips of a respectable eye-witness of the affair at Kororarika, who had been personally acquainted with JOHN HEKI. The first is, that in the block-house so rashly left by the ensign in command, and of which the New Zealanders thereupon obtained complete possession, there were no less than *a thousand rounds of ball cartridge*, the whole of which fell into the hands of the savages! This would of course be hailed by the victors as a welcome addition to those ample munitions of war which they had previously amassed.*

The other circumstance is, that HEKI declared to our informant that the great object of all his anxieties and plans was to pull down and get rid for ever of the British flag-staff; and that so long as that remained, he could not sleep in peace. Hence it appears sufficiently plain, in so far as the feelings of this triumphant leader may be supposed to represent those of his insurgent countrymen in general, that they are not impelled by the love of plunder, nor by revenge towards the settlers personally; but by impatience of British control, and by a determination to overthrow the QUEEN's authority. If such be the predominating impulse amongst the tribes, the late exploit at the Bay of Islands will indeed have added fearfully to its strength and activity, emboldening the natives to believe that the attainment of the summit of their ambition was not so difficult a thing as they had been taught by Englishmen to suppose—that the Royal power, which they had been told it would be madness even to attempt to resist, was, after all, when put to the test, found to be not even a match for their own.

We have all along foreboded desperate outbreaks; and the more the progress of events in that unfortunate colony is developed the more fixed becomes our belief, that the New Zealanders, as a people, will never willingly submit to British supremacy.

* One of the speakers at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, Mr. G. T. Clayton, who ... the destruction of Russell township, in... the Meeting, that some of the natives had from three to four tons of ammunition at their disposal.

THE TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

THE GOVERNOR having declined to receive the deputation appointed at the meeting on Saturday, but having expressed his willingness to see any gentlemen interested in New Zealand, Messrs. TAYLOR and WRIGHT waited on HIS EXCELLENCY yesterday afternoon. After some conversation respecting the delay which took place in sending down troops in February last, the GOVERNOR read the following extract from the despatch (dated January 21,) under which he sent those troops from the colony, to show that Governor FITZROY did not write so imperatively as has been generally supposed:—

It has again become my very painful duty to request that your Excellency will afford this struggling colony such military and naval assistance as it may be in your power to send or obtain.

I do not now write in great haste, nor am I constrained to urge such immediate measures as were thought absolutely necessary last July; but I rely confidently on such speedy arrangements being made by your Excellency as may be consistent with due deliberation and necessary preparatives.

With respect to the arrangements now being made, HIS EXCELLENCY said that the *Slains Castle* had been chartered to convey troops to Auckland, and would sail, with two hundred soldiers, on Thursday morning, that being the earliest day by which the requisite quantity of provisions could be prepared. The *Bee* will sail to-day for Port Nicholson, with fifty soldiers. With respect to a steamer, one had been offered, on terms which His Excellency would transmit to Governor FITZROY, leaving it to his discretion whether she should be employed.

OCCUPATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

THE frightful atrocities recently committed in New Zealand ought to awaken the energies, as well as the sympathy, of every Briton, as there is no class from the sovereign down to the meanest labourer that can be said to be entirely disinterested in the question, which is no longer one of retaliation for individual or party aggression, but it is a savage war proclaimed in all the forms of savage barbarity: and it appears from the accounts that have been received, that no reparation short of a complete disarming of the New Zealanders will be sufficient to wipe away the stain that has fallen upon the British arms by this sudden outbreak. Doubtless, the troops sent from New South Wales, as a reinforcement to the handful already in New Zealand, will do their duty, but that a permanent military force must be maintained in that country (if it is to be an appendage to the British Crown) is unquestionable.

This being conceded, it will be well to consider, with reference to expense as well as efficiency, what arm of troops would be most generally useful, as adapted to the peculiar nature of the country.

The first impression would be, that there should be troops of all arms. This, however, appears quite unnecessary; artillery is required only as opposed to artillery; cavalry only in a country where they can act advantageously, and in a body; regular infantry in open country, and when supported by cavalry and artillery.

Light troops (particularly rifles) appear, then, the best description of arms for such a country; but a combination of light troops with artificers, would meet every emergency that could possibly arise for many years to come with respect to the country itself. Of course, some coast batteries may eventually be requisite to check foreign invasion, but in field operations a mixed corps, commanded by officers possessing some practical science has always been found useful. Such a corps should be immediately formed, each company to consist of thirty well selected artificers and seventy labourers, to be commanded by a captain and two subalterns, who should have been educated at either of the Royal Military Academies of Woolwich, Sandhurst, or Addiscome, and be well acquainted with the duties of reconnoitring, surveying, the construction of light field works, bridges, &c., and should be exercised in the duties of outposts.

Each Company:—
1 Captain
1 First-lieutenant
1 Second-lieut.
1 Sergeant
1 Corporal
1 Bugler
15 First-class
15 Second-class
70 Third-class

Staff:—
Lt.-Col. Commanding
Major
Paymaster
Adjutant
Quartermaster
Pay-sergeant
Sergeant-major
Quartermaster-sergt.
Bugle-major

The Governor of the Colony should be Colonel-in-Chief of the corps. Each company should be provided with a complete set of artificer's tools of the following description, viz., entrenching tools, masons', miners', wheelwrights', carpenters', sawyers', and blacksmiths', including a portable forge.

The uniform of the corps should be somewhat similar to that formerly worn by the Royal Engineers, viz., blue coat with black velvet facings, with gold epaulettes, but without any lace: the accoutrements of the men should be black leather, and made similar to those of the Rifle Brigade, viz., the bayonet belt round the waist.

The employment of the officers should be (supposing the men to be in quarters or cantonments) to reconnoitre and survey the features of the country, plans of which should be deposited with the Governor, until the appointment of a Chief of the Staff, in whose custody such documents are usually deposited.

As an encouragement to good conduct, as well as a remuneration for the value of the different trades, the men of the Company should be divided into three classes.

The pay of the 3rd class should be the same as cavalry, because, in addition to regimental duty, they would be frequently employed on the works, for which they would receive no additional pay.

The 2nd class 3d. (three-pence) a day higher, and the first class 6d. (sixpence) higher than the 3rd class.

The pay of the officers should be cavalry, for the reason given with respect to the 3rd class men, and they should receive forage allowance at all times, and staff, bat, and forage money, as well as additional field pay when employed on active service, in lieu of all contingent accounts.

The head quarters of the corps should be at a sufficient distance from the capital (and where some work was required) to ensure a constant attention to its legitimate duties, and it should be maintained in constant readiness with respect to camp equipage, &c, to move to any part of the country at a moment's notice.

The first employment of the men would be in erecting their own barracks, *i. e.* supposing no military operations were going on, thereby effecting a saving to the Government, equal almost to the expense of their first formation. They might then be exercised in the construction of light field work, and the artificers employed in making models of field bridges of every description, and in such other professional works as the commanding officer should direct. The officers, with the exception of the Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Paymaster, and the Orderly Officer, would be employed in making plans of the surrounding country.

Such a corps, and with similar appointments and employments was formerly in existence.

To the above suggestion it may be objected that the Ordnance is, and has always been, in possession of all that is requisite for field works and field operations; but such a remark is hardly applicable to every circumstance.

His late Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK when in Holland, found that for every purpose of service the Ordnance forces could not be made available, and hence the origin of the formation of the war corps alluded to, which was officered from the Engineers, Artillery, and the College of Marlow and Sandhurst principally, and was only disbanded after the close of the Peninsular campaigns.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE took his seat at ten o'clock.

The Jury panel having been called over, the following parties summoned as jurors, but not attending, were fined:—Ralph Meyer Robey, ironmonger, George-street, £3; Robert Russell, ironmonger, George-street, £3; John Rickards, draper, George-street, £3; John Pendergast, farmer, Campbelltown, £3; Thomas Purcell, farmer, Richmond, £3; Alexander S. Panton, merchant, Windsor, £5.

IN RE E. D. COHEN.

Mr. PUREFOY applied that the recognizances entered into on behalf of this defendant might be discharged.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected; and the matter was allowed to remain over until the last day of the sittings.

IN RE T. H. HART.

Mr. PUREFOY applied for the discharge of the recognizances in this case; and he had been instructed that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL would offer no opposition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he could offer no objection in this case. He should not be able to bring forward the case at all, in consequence of the incompleteness of the depositions. One of the witnesses, necessary in consequence of the manner in which the depositions had been taken, was not now available—Mr. Webb—who had met with a premature and accidental death. His evidence would not perhaps have been necessary; but the depositions which had been taken were so loose and uncircumstantial that they would not satisfy a jury, and therefore he should not bring the case on.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, that as the Attorney-General declined to bring the case on, he had no other course to pursue than to grant the application; but he must regret that magistrates did allow evidence, on which they afterwards committed prisoners to take their trial, to be recorded in the loose and uncircumstantial manner complained of. It was not, he would now say, sufficient for the magistrate to allow evidence to be taken in such form; it was not enough to shew on the depositions when the act for which a prisoner or prisoners stood under committal was done, but the circumstances should be shewn also under which the act was done or committed. In other words, the evidence should be in detail. The first of Sir R. Peel's Acts, 7 Geo. 4, c. 64 directed that the magistrate should take the information "of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case," and of these so much as shall be material shall be reduced to writing. The Justice is not to take bare facts only, but the *facts and circumstances*. And by sec. 5 of the same Act, "if any Justice shall offend in any thing contrary to the true intent and meaning of that Statute, the Court is to have Summary Jurisdiction over the neglect or omission, and inflict a fine for the same. His Honor the Chief Justice said, that he would not in any light case act under that provision of the Act, but Magistrates should know that it existed, and that the law did impose on Judges an unpleasant duty, when magistrates neglected their duty. In the present case, however, the ends of justice might be defeated by such negligence. He had no other course than to grant the application which had been made.

BURGLARY.

Owen Moriarty was indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of one Patrick Lahy, on the 19th of January, 1845, and stealing therefrom sundry property, consisting of wearing apparel, and of materials for the making of wearing apparel.

From the evidence it appeared that about half-past four or five P.M. on Sunday, the day laid in the indictment, a man was seen by Constable Riley, of the Parramatta police, to throw a bundle over the fence of the burial ground, Parramatta, directly opposite to the residence of Patrick Lahy. Within three minutes, constable Riley and a constable named Murphy apprehended the prisoner Moriarty examining the bundle in the burial ground, and at the spot where the bundle had been thrown, and to which some man had gone over. It was proved by Lahy that some person had entered his house forcibly, and taken the property produced. The prisoner in defence said that it was a put up case by a man named M'Carthy, who had before prosecuted him; that he saw the bundle by chance, and that he was only examining it, as any one would who had found such a bundle.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

The CHIEF JUSTICE in passing sentence, said that this was the third time the prisoner had been brought before him. The first time was for a forgery, of which he was undoubtedly guilty, but had then escaped by feigning insanity; how the first had been discovered, he (the prisoner) well knew; but he, the Chief Justice, had no doubt whatever of his guilt in that case; he had since been tried and had been acquitted of stealing, whether innocently accused it was not now to be said; he had now been found guilty, and as he, the Chief Justice, believed most righteously found guilty, of a robbery after breaking into a house, and he should pass upon him the utmost sentence of the law. It was not for him, the Judge, to say whether he believed that there was any overruling cause of this constant perpetration of crime; nor was it necessary for him to say that he believed, that he, the prisoner, was so determinedly dissipated in his habits, that in order to indulge in that dissipation—in which he appeared to have plunged himself—he would steal or commit other crimes to gratify his propensity. But he, the Chief Justice, did believe that he, the prisoner, was a wicked, a dangerous, a clever man, and that having shown that he could not or would not control his dispositions to crime—his propensities—it was necessary that he should be removed from a sphere where those propensities might be dangerous to others,—that he should be placed under restraint,—and therefore sentenced him to be transported for fifteen years.

CONCEALMENT OF A BIRTH.

Mary Ann Bush was indicted for the concealment of the birth of a male child; there were two counts, the one charging the child as born alive, the other as born dead.

The CHIEF JUSTICE suggested that all females should leave the Court, and the Court was almost instantly cleared.

The case would not bear publication.

The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Parramatta gaol.

CATTLE STEALING.

Henry Hill and *John Brown* were indicted for stealing thirty five head of cattle, the property of Hamilton Hume, on the 4th November last.

It appeared that the prisoners brought the cattle, with the exception of some two or three head, into Windsor, and there the prisoner Hill sold them to Mr. Cullen, agent for Mr. C. Smith, and gave an order for the amount of value; subsequently it was discovered that the cattle had been stolen.

Both prisoners were found guilty. They were sentenced to be transported for seventeen years.

IN RE REGINÆ v. HAMILTON AND BELL AND OTHERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL applied for a special jury. Application granted.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF A CLAIM.

In the estate of James Harden, a single meeting: J. S. Hanson, £95.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

John Carfrae, a second meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

Charles Coxen, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past eleven.

Rachel Turnbull, an adjourned special meeting, at noon.

Stuart Ryrie, a special meeting, at one.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Prosper Demestre, a special meeting, at ten o'clock.

Thomas Collins, a single meeting, at half-past two.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

PRESENT: The Mayor, Aldermen Broughton, Macdermott, and Wilshire; Councillors Holden, Smidmore, Henderson, Agars, Jenkins, Driver, Wilkie, Little, Neale, Iredale, Thurlow, Sillitoe, Ryan, Cowlishaw, Coyle, Fisher, and Josephson.

PETITION.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Town Clerk,

Mr. HOLDEN presented a memorial from Edward Clark, of Bates-lane, Sussex-street, complaining of certain injuries which his premises had sustained, owing to certain alterations in the street, by means of which the surface water had been made to overflow its channel and rush below the floor of the petitioner's house, and praying that the injury might be remedied.

Petition read and received.

MARKET WHARF AND PYRMONT.

Mr. THURLOW, in accordance with previous notice moved, "That from the steps lately laid down as a landing place at the Market Wharf, a stone jetty may be run out into the water to the extent of fifteen feet in length and eight feet in width, with ascending steps both in front and along the sides; and that the road from Pyrmont by Ultimo House to George-street may be laid out and made a proper thoroughfare for waggons and vehicles generally."

Some discussion took place upon this motion; and an amendment was moved by Alderman MACDERMOTT, to the effect that the matter should in the first instance be referred to the Finance Committee, for their report; and that in the mean time the City Surveyor be likewise instructed to report upon the matter.

Mr. COYLE also contended for the propriety of obtaining the report of the City Surveyor on this matter, before anything was done in it; and the amendment was ultimately adopted.

ASSESSMENT.

Mr. COWLISHAW moved "That the resolution of the Council of date 4th December last, ordering that the revised valuation or assessment lists, after the expiration of thirty days from the publication by the Town Clerk, shall be the valuation on which the rates for the ensuing year are to be made, subject to such alterations as the Council may make in cases where the citizens have complained within the thirty days—be rescinded; and that in lieu thereof the following be substituted, viz.:—That such revised assessment lists, after the expiration of thirty days from the publication by the Town Clerk, shall be laid before the Council for their consideration and adoption." In moving this resolution Mr. Cowlishaw dwelt at some length upon the superiority of the course which he proposed to adopt, contending that not only was it more in accordance with the principle of expediency, but that by the 95th clause of the Incorporation Act the resolution now sought to be rescinded was rendered absolutely illegal, as by that clause it was especially provided that the Assessment should be formed by the Council, while the above resolution would virtually go to deprive them of that power unless in cases where the citizens had really appealed.

Alderman MACDERMOTT seconded the resolution, contending that it was only by throwing the assessment into the hands of the whole Council that any uniformity in the valuation could be arrived at.

Mr. AGARS opposed the resolution, expressing his opinion that sufficient care had already been taken to procure a fair and equal assessment, and the alteration now proposed could serve no good purpose, while it could not fail to create a great deal of unnecessary trouble and confusion.

Mr. HOLDEN considered that the reference to the 95th clause by the mover of this resolution was unanswerable, and that the resolution of the 4th December must consequently be rescinded as contrary to law.

Alderman WILSHIRE entertained a similar view.

Mr. FISHER contended that the resolution now sought to be overturned was a perfectly legal one, and that it would be perfectly child's play to go again into the details of a matter which had already received so full a consideration as the assessment. As the lists had been officially promulgated, the citizens, he argued, would look to these lists alone for information as to the rate at which their respective properties were assessed, and would not be made aware of any alteration in those rates; so that the effect of such a resolution would be, to deprive many citizens of the right of appeal, which they might be disposed to exercise after the rates had been changed by the Council: although by the limitation above proposed they would be prevented from so appealing, while by their natural reliance on the published lists they would not foresee or expect any such change.

Mr. THURLOW also opposed the resolution, contending that the resolution of the 4th December was not at all contrary to law, but was perfectly legalised by the 67th clause of the Act.

Mr. SILLITOE supported the resolution, referring to the official reports of the assessment, and pointing out many cases of alleged inequality, as affording unanswerable proof of the necessity which existed for having the whole of these valuations submitted to the general and uncontrolled revision of the whole Council.

Mr. JENKINS also supported the resolution, and Mr. COWLISHAW having replied, the Council divided upon the motion with the following result:

Ayes	13
Noes	8
Majority in favour of the motion..	5

The Council next proceeded to consider the Report of the Brisbane Ward Assessment Committee, dated the 8th ultimo, and received by the Council on the 10th of the same month. This Report was referred without discussion to the Town Clerk, with instructions to carry out the resolution of the 4th December last, relative to the advertisement of the rates of valuation, &c. A similar course was adopted with reference to the Reports received from the Assessment Committees of Cook and Gipps Wards.

ACCOUNTS.

A report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of small accounts, amounting in the aggregate to £2 7s. 6d., was adopted by the Council, upon the motion of Alderman Broughton.

POLICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the claims of the Government for the re-payment of certain expenses incurred for Police purposes, amounting to £74 4s. 1d., was taken into consideration, and adopted without discussion, the repayment of the above sum being thereby recommended.

The Council then adjourned till three p.m. on Monday next.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

MR. LLOYD.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Corks, Olive Oil, and a variety of Groceries; at half-past 11, Wines.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Grey Domestics; at 11, Flour, Slop Clothing, Bonnets, Manchester Goods; at 12, Waistcoatings, Hats; at half-past 12, Boots and Shoes.

MR. ROBERTS.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Horses and Mule.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a variety of Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c.

COUNTRY SALE.

MR. TRESS.—At Reid's Inn, Bathurst, April 9, Sheep, and the Lease of 2991 Acres of Land.

POST OFFICE.—The *Royal Consort*, with the December mail, arrived yesterday afternoon, and came to an anchor about half-past four, by which time her mail should have been in the Post Office, and a considerable number of the letters ought to have been delivered last night, which could easily have been done if the Post Office had been kept open an hour later than usual, and by keeping the clerks and sorters at work until ten o'clock the other half of the letters might have been ready for delivery this morning. Instead of this the Post Office was closed last night at the usual hour, not a light was to be seen afterwards, and everything was as snug as if there had not been a letter for delivery in the office. We shall be told that later dates having been received, there was no news properly so called in the mail; but there are four thousand letters, the greater part of which require answering, and will be answered by the *Herald*, and it is of importance that as much time should be given for that purpose as possible. Whenever an English mail arrives every person in the Post Office department should be expected to work thirteen or fourteen hours a day until it is delivered, and then the mail would be delivered in one day instead of being detained for four or five, according to the present practice.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This Bank will be closed to-day, it being the anniversary of its foundation. Bills will be discounted on Wednesday.

COMMITTALS.—George Millar, free by servitude, was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing £11, from a man named Charles Brotherton, about the middle of last week. It appeared, from the evidence adduced, that the prosecutor had been inveigled into a house of ill-fame in the western quarter of the city, where the prisoner, and some others unknown, contrived to abstract the money from his pockets.

FLIMSY CHARGES.—To those who are not in the daily practice of attending the Police Court, those brief notices given in the papers can convey but a very inadequate idea of the number of paltry cases which daily consume the time of the magistrates and clerks at the police office. The following is an instance. Yesterday's police general list contained fifteen cases, of these the following eight were discharged on the ground that the evidence in each case was so defective that it would not even authorise a committal, namely, John Russell, for stealing a watch the property of John Edwards; Michael O'Loughlan, at the instance of Patrick Clifford, for stealing a horse the property of James Kerwin, late a publican, at Maneroo; Jessie Nichols, for stealing a shawl the property of Mrs. Elliott, of George-street: in each of these cases the prosecutors swore that although the property in question had been found in the possession of the prisoners, yet in no case could they, the said prosecutors, swear that the property had been feloniously taken by the prisoners. Mary Anne Slade, for stealing two smoothing irons, the property of a Mrs. Rowley, was also discharged for a like reason. John Norvall, for being drunk and assaulting a constable, was also discharged, on the ground that the assault was of too trivial a nature to require the Court to interfere.—Mary Walsh and Elizabeth Smith, both street-walkers, and Jane Williams, also belonging to the same class, were brought before the Mayor and Alderman Macdermott by warrant, at the instance of a female who has been frequently before the same Court, because her conduct in the public streets was offensive to decency;—the complainant yesterday deposed that she had been used in a most inhuman manner by all the defendants; on which the latter called witnesses, who swore positively that Miss ——— was the first aggressor; Miss Jane Smith had certainly struck the complainant but not before the latter had called her the most ugly names, and used the most irritating language towards the said Smith and her offspring. The Mayor ordered Smith to enter into sureties to keep the peace, and at the same time expressed his regret that the law did not allow him to order each of them to enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months, as from the evidence adduced before the Court, it was quite clear that the whole of them were nothing else than a set of blackguards, whose conduct must be a nuisance in any decent neighbourhood. Bridget Marsham, a widow, from Cumberland-street, for breaking the peace, by bursting open the door of one of her tenants, named Charles Spratt, with an axe, and threatening to do for him and his wife, was also bound to keep the peace, she the said widow having previously informed the Court that she merely made the forcible entry complained of for the purpose of obtaining payment of certain arrears of rent. All the other cases on the general list were remanded, except those against Henry Green and James Sutherland, both for riding on their drays, when each of them paid 12s. 6d., and was discharged. There were sixteen drunkards, and nine summons cases: three of the latter were dismissed, four were postponed, and the remaining two settled by fines of 10s., with 4s. 6d. costs, being paid by each of the defendants. Four of the drunkards were admonished and discharged; one paid 5s.; nine were each ordered to pay 11s. or go twelve hours to the mill; and two females were each ordered to pay a like sum, or go twenty-four hours to the cells.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We are in receipt of Sydney papers to the 27th of July. They bring a continuation of the important statistical abstracts we have already reprinted from the *Sydney Morning Herald*. A just tribute to the exertions of Mr. Scott, M.P., in behalf of the colony, from that newspaper, will be found in another column. The Legislative Assembly appears to have stayed its indignation in mid-volley about the privilege question. This is better than running to an extreme, but better it had not been taken up on such an occasion. A member of the Assembly made offensive mention of a Sydney Alderman while discussing a question with which the Alderman had not the slightest connexion. The injured party applied for an explanation, and the offending party tells him that he was once in the ranks, and is not entitled to satisfaction. The squabble is entirely personal—the Assembly had no concern in it—and the Assembly's member was palpably and unwarrantably in the wrong. The Assembly would have consulted its own dignity best by telling its member that he was not to make its hall a place for saying in safety what he dared not say elsewhere. Luckily, the Assembly has discovered that a law is required to enable it to protect its privilege. Protection is doubtless required to enable members to discharge their duties fearlessly, and such a law ought to be enacted. But it could have been wished that a less equivocal business had given occasion to its enactment; and it is to be hoped that the Assembly, in legislating to guard its own privileges, will not forget to secure the privileges of private individuals. We hope the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales will have more sense of justice and better taste than to make itself (like a legislative body nearer our elbow) a place where libels may be spoken with impunity.—*Colonial Gazette, November 23.*

MANAGER OF THE HUNTER RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—A correspondent interested in this trade seems startled at the singular notice of this vacancy, as advertised in yesterday's number of our journal, allowing, as it does, *only three* clear days for candidates to send in their applications. The situation he looks upon as one of vital importance to the interests of the Company, and involving, in some degree, the proper accommodation of the public connected with that district; at all events, if the office be opened to election, the usual custom of a reasonable time for candidates to submit their pretensions and testimonials, should not be departed from. It is considered to be worth about £300 per annum.

MELBOURNE PRESS.—The connexion of Mr. Alderman Kerr with the *Port Phillip Patriot* has ceased. It is the intention of the "worthy alderman" as his Melbourne brethren term him, to start another paper as soon as he can provide himself with the necessary materials.

COMPUTATION OF TIME.—We learn from a late number of the *Seminario Filipino* that their method of computing time was to be altered from the 1st January to agree with the other European settlements in the Eastern seas. Magellen, the discoverer of the Philippines, entered the Pacific by the straits which have ever since borne his name, and consequently, his reckoning, which has ever since been continued, differed by a day from the account kept by those who made their passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The Governor-General, in consideration of the advantages of a uniformity in that respect with neighbouring countries, determined in conjunction with the Archbishop to omit for last year the 31st of December, and the day after Monday the 30th was held as Wednesday the 1st January.

THE SYDNEY "REPEALERS."—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, on Monday, the 18th November, Mr. Maurice O'Connell handed in the sum of £44 from the repealers of New South Wales.

WINDERMERE TALLOW ESTABLISHMENT.—The total number of sheep boiled down at the Windermere establishment during the month of March was 10,314; cattle, 70.—*Maitland Mercury.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

MORETON BAY.

MARCH 27TH.—We have had another affair with the blacks, close to the township, since the steamer *Sovereign* left; they having the day before yesterday surrounded the hut of a poor settler at Breakfast Creek, and threatened to burn him and his wife out, at the same time commencing to pull the ripe corn and carry it away. Fortunately they were enabled to despatch a messenger to the township; and Lieutenant Cooper (in the absence of the Police Magistrate, who is up the country) immediately despatched a sergeant and a file of men from his detachment to the scene of outrage, but before they could reach the spot the dark-skins were off. However, the track of their camp was run down by the military and several gentlemen who went out with them, and a portion of the stolen corn found therein. With the exception of one old gin and a white man (of whom more anon) no living person was discovered. Since the occurrence, the deuce a black-fellow has shown himself in the township, although at other times they swarm the streets. The white man, on being trapped, pretended to be drunk and fast asleep; and when questioned as to the route of the blacks, refused to give any information in the matter. On being brought before Lieutenant Cooper the next morning, at Court, he was known as a fellow who has only been a short time free, and the chief constable, Mr. Fitzpatrick, described him to the bench as an idle and suspicious character, who for a month past has been prowling about the settlement, without any visible means of earning his livelihood. The bench, very properly, sentenced him to be confined and kept to hard labour for three months; and a sharp look-out will be kept by the constabulary for a few other flash characters that occasionally infest the town.

A rumour was in circulation here, previous to the departure of the steamer last trip, relative to Dr. Leitchardt and his exploring party; but as I cannot trace it to any authentic source, I shall refrain from mentioning it. Captain Wickham and Dr. Simpson have gone on the Downs, it is said, for the purpose, if possible, of running the river Boyne down to its communication with the sea. I merely mention this as one of the *on dits* of the day, but cannot vouch for its accuracy. Whether they have or not, a vast and splendid field is open for the researches of the enterprising to the northward of this, either by keeping the coast line, or running the mountain ranges down in that direction.

WINDSOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.—This was the third day of the Hawkesbury Subscription Races; the weather turned out very fine, and the influx of visitors was great, fully equalling the race meetings of former years. The first race was a very exciting one, it being well contested, and many bets depended on the result. Jorrocks was well backed by the Windsor people, only a few of the knowing ones (who were all out) betting against him. The Sydney people generally backed Lottery, some offering 6 to 4 against the old horse, at which there were many takers. During the race, at the time Lottery took the lead, the odds were much greater; in one instance 5 to 1 was offered, and no takers.

The first race was for the Richmond Purse of 50 guineas, for horses of all ages; one heat, three times round the course. Three horses were entered for this race, namely, Charles Roberts's b. h. Lottery, George Seymour's b.g. Jorrocks, and Andrew Badgery's c. m. Lady Morgan. The two former only ran, Lady Morgan having been drawn. On the horses being called up, Lottery was placed inside, the old horse, however, at the start taking the lead; Lottery followed about two lengths behind, and kept gaining slightly all the first round, being not above three parts of a length behind, when they first reached the Stewards' stand; when better than three-quarters round the course the second time, he collared the old horse, and passed him just by the distance-post, racing past the Steward's stand with Jorrocks about a length behind. At this time, Lottery was evidently slightly going a-head, but when about half-way round the course, the third time, it appeared quite plain that he was flagging a little, the application of both whip and spur becoming more and more frequent, and Jorrocks beginning to recover his ground up to the distance-post, when he had the advantage by a head and neck. Just at this time, Lottery hung back, and was with difficulty flogged up to the winning-post, old Jorrocks coming in near half a distance before him, to the evident satisfaction of the Windsor people, who rent the air with loud and repeated acclamations. Micky Brien rode Jorrocks admirably. Badkin, Lottery's jockey, did his best, but it was quite apparent that the horse was dead beat; on entering the weighing yard he could hardly stand. No extra weight was placed by the Stewards on Jorrocks; he carried 9 stone 9 lbs., and Lottery 9 stone 8 lbs. The distance was timed as follows: 1st mile and 66 yards, 2 minutes 1 second; 2nd mile and 66 yards, 1 minute 57 seconds; 3rd mile and 66 yards, 2 minutes 3 seconds. Total distance, 3 miles and 198 yards. Total time, 6 minutes 1 second.

The second prize was for the Ladies' Purse of twenty-five sovereigns, for all two-year olds, heats once round the course. For this race two horses were entered, namely, Charles Roberts's Plover, and Mr. Rowley's Eleanor; Mr. Rowley's filly having fallen lame, was withdrawn, and Plover cantered round the course for the prize, much to the disappointment of the spectators.

The third and last prize was the beaten stakes of fifteen sovereigns, with two sovereigns each entrance added, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards. One heat twice round the course. Four horses were entered, and handicapped as follows:—John Moore's Why Not, 3 years, 6 st 8 lbs., Dargin; Charles Roberts's Blue Bonnet, 4 years, 8 st. 11 lbs., Cox; Mr. Rowley's Kite, aged, 8 st. 7 lbs., Marsden; Andrew Badgery's Lady Morgan, 6 years, 8 st. 9 lbs., Higgerson.

Blue Bonnet led, closely followed by Why Not; Lady Morgan, third, Kate, fourth, which position they kept till near the distance-post in the last round, when Why Not shot a-head, and immediately after, Blue Bonnet swerved a

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little from the course, and close to the winning post, rushed in amongst the crowd, knocking three persons down, and throwing the rider, who was picked up by the spectators. The horses came past the winning-post in the following order: Why Not, first; Blue Bonnet, about four lengths behind (but off the course); Lady Morgan, a length and a-half behind her, followed close by Kate. Blue Bonnet was declared last in the race, the jockey being picked up by the crowd, and consequently not being able to conform to the regulations, which oblige the jockey to come in and be weighed, without being touched by any person on the course. The jockey was thrown when two or three yards past the winning-post. No injury of any consequence was sustained either by him or any of the persons who were knocked down.

GOULBURN.

A Cricket Match, £2 per bat, was played on the Goulburn Plains on the 3rd instant, between eleven of the Goulburn, and a similar number of the Yass Club. Great anxiety prevailed in the neighbourhood to witness the match, which was as follows:—

Yass.—First Innings.	
John Tanswell, b. by Plowright	15
William Lockyer, c. by Plowright	0
Thomas Foster, c. by Bass	0
Daniel Murray, b. by Cook	5
John Hearn, b. Plowright	4
Richard Sadler, b. by Plowright	15
C. Tidyman, b. by Plowright	0
James Richardson, b. by Plowright	2
J. Alexander, b. by Plowright	0
James Wharton, c. by Messingham	6
George Whitehead, not out	1
Byes	2
	50
Second Innings.	
John Tanswell, c. by Smith	5
William Lockyer, b. by Cook	0
Thomas Foster, c. by Bass	0
Daniel Murray, st. by Cook	11
John Hearn, b. by Plowright	4
Richard Sadler, c. by Smith	1
C. Tidyman, b by Plowright	8
James Richardson, b. by Cook	9
J. Alexander, b. by Cook	1
James Wharton, not out	11
George Whitehead, b. by Plowright	3
Byes	2
	56
Total, both innings	106
Goulburn.—First Innings.	
Thomas Smith, b. by Tidyman	3
Thomas Messingham, b. by Hearn	2
Thomas Plowright, c. by Murray	0
J. Bass, c. by Whitehead	7
C. Cook, b. by Hearn	6
P. Davis, c. by Hearn	4
William Hal, c. by Tidyman	6
John Lamb, c. by Hearn	6
H. Wilson, b. by Tidyman	0
G. Smith, not out	6
James Smith, c. by Hearn	4
Byes	14
	58
Second Innings.	
Thomas Smith, b. by Tidyman	0
Thomas Messingham, b. by Lockyer	3
Thomas Plowright, b. by Tidyman	0
J. Bass, c. by Lockyer	7
C Cook, c. by Sadler	5
P. Davis, b. by Tidyman	8
William Hull, b. by Lockyer	8
John Lamb, b. by Lockyer	0
H. Wilson, not out	0
G. Smith, st. by Tidyman	0
James Smith, c. by Tidyman	2
Byes	4
	37
Total, both innings	95

The match was well contested, and the play on both sides excellent, particularly the fielding on the Goulburn side. If it had not have been for the superior play of Mr. George Whitehead, the Yass side must have gone home beaten. There was some very superior play *expected* from Mr. Alexander, but somehow, he was unfortunate. Every thing went off well at the match, the most friendly feeling prevailing amongst all parties. After the match, the parties sat down to a most excellent dinner at Mr. Alexander Long's, which was got up in the worthy host's usual good style. The hilarity of the festive board was kept up until a late hour. The return match will come off, per agreement between the clubs, on Yass Plains, within one month.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The disastrous affairs of New Zealand having become matters of such common concern in this city, inclined me to yield to the solicitation of some interested individuals, to leave my employment, and go unprepared to a meeting held at the Royal Hotel to-day.

This meeting, no doubt was got up with the intention of making some impression on this, as well as on the Home Government, relative to the general feeling of our community regarding that colony.

The reports of the proceedings will be, I have no doubt, rendered with your usual accuracy, but in which it will be found, that on my putting an amendment, substituting placable measures instead of armed force, I was clamorously cried down, in the usual Sydney manner, without being heard out: though, while Dr. Lang was pleased to pay some eulogium on my motive, he thought it expedient to censure my measure.

Having been at this meeting, it is but fair that, being experienced in the affairs of New Zealand, as well as how and for what such meetings are got up, I should tell, on the same right as you may publish, and therefore claim a small space in your very influential journal.

When I arrived at the hotel, I found many influential men waiting; all of whom I knew had property in, or dealings with, New Zealand; but I also found that an impression had gone abroad that some thousands of civilians were wanted to proceed instanter to that country, under the pretence of protecting the white people there; and this notion had drawn many from the street corners to engage for the massacre. No wonder then that I was cried down when I would have said, let those steamers and other ships go *now*, to bring away the deluded fellow-creatures of our own colour and country, that are crying for their native land, as I have heard them, when the feeling of manhood could hardly restrain a tear of commiseration for their mental and bodily suffering—for themselves and for their dearest little ones.

I argue, that a man is neither wiser nor better by cutting throats or hanging, or having his throat cut or being hanged, and in this opinion I am borne out by every committee that has sat on capital punishments throughout Europe.

The example of that which England has done towards Van Diemen's Land has fully verified the truth, by a means that human nature shudders at in detail. Shall we then, in the advanced period of 1845, perpetrate an act of similar gross inhumanity by exterminating one hundred thousand of our fellow-creatures from their native soil—from their dearest homes—or imbrue our hands in their blood, or that of their children, for the sake of wholesale London schemers, with the land-sharks or Jew-pedlars from this colony, who deal with them for land by the inch for spurious commodities? God forbid!—I would hereby tell Lord Stanley, that if he puts England to the expense of a war of extermination, the blood will be on his hands, and entailed on his children; and then New Zealand, having increased the national debt some hundreds of thousands, not being worth a penny, will be a splendid item in the assets.

If the motives from which meetings are got up here, and the manner in which measures are carried, were more fully known in the British Cabinet, I have no doubt they would have still less effect than they have—if they have any. But I have larger views. I think we have a keen discriminating Governor, in whom public trust is not misplaced; and though on a troubled sea, is wary of every eddying current—not to be won by guile, nor deterred by threat or clamour;—while, at the helm in England, we have men perhaps such as never were before for learning, integrity, and talent. Under the care of such—through the guidance of Divine Providence—I would leave the New Zealander, rather than to those with their war steamers and Dr Lang, though he says they go by the breath of peace. I will, however, conclude in asking that reverend a question. If I should go into his bedroom with a pistol, and say *I am a messenger of peace*, but if you refuse to give your property, on my terms, to my friends, and refuse to conform to their order, which *I say* is law, though you don't know it, why then I will blow your brains out. Now don't ask me why, as a messenger of peace, I have brought the pistol; your notions I know are different to mine, and therefore at once I say, "might is right." If the *learned* Doctor could answer this satisfactorily, I think it might bring the affairs of New Zealand to an *éclaircissement*, to the benefit of men in general, as well as to the New Zealander.

I beg to subscribe myself
Your humble servant,
JOHN WOODCOCK GRAVES.

April 5.

NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I beg to hand you herewith a copy of my letter to Lord Stanley, regarding the late loss I have sustained in the destruction of Kororarika. Could you afford space in your valuable columns to insert it, you will greatly oblige your unfortunate sufferer,

And obedient servant,
THOMAS SPICER.

Sydney, April 5.

To the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c.

May it please your Lordship,

I am one of those unfortunate individuals who has had to suffer through the late disastrous occurrence which has taken place at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. Previous to drawing your attention to the particulars of this most calamitous event, I would humbly submit to your Lordship that I formerly belonged to Her Majesty's 3rd Regt. of foot, for the space of twelve years, and was discharged from that regiment in 1824. In the year 1834 I proceeded with my family to New Zealand, and took up my residence in the Bay of Islands, where I invested my small capital in purchasing a portion of land from the natives, and built a dwelling thereon, where I remained in perfect safety and tranquillity, as also in good friendship with the natives; and during this period, until the colonization of the country took place, I, by honest industry and trading with the natives and shipping, accumulated a comfortable independency, having purchased different portions of land in the township of Kororarika, and built thereon several small houses, which were renting to good advantage, sufficient to support my family, consisting of five children, all born in the country, besides three born in New South Wales.

Immediately on the arrival of the Government, and the issuing of their proclamations, stating that the whole of New Zealand was vested in Her Majesty; an opinion was in general circulation, both by white inhabitants as well as natives, that no title was valid, caused all the capitalists (then numerous) to leave the country; and owing to this circumstance alone, a general depression of landed property took place. The Government next commenced to investigate our claims, which kept us in a most anxious state of suspense for the space of four years, and during this period a constant dissatisfaction reigned among the native population, as well as Europeans, so that at the close of the Commissioners' investigation in the latter end of the year 1844, the whole of my property, as well as that of many others, old inhabitants, became perfectly valueless; and through the great dislike of the natives towards the Government, and the dilatory proceeding of the latter in not checking their frequent outrages in cutting down Her Majesty's flag-staff, has led to the total destruction of the township of Russell, in which my capital was wholly invested, to the amount of nearly four thousand pounds sterling, and has left me and my family, with several others, completely destitute, all being destroyed by the burning of the township. I beg leave most respectfully to state to your Lordship the great cause which has led to this most disastrous event has been the entire depression of trade through the restriction laid on the shipping and commerce by the Government, which caused the former to withdraw, and the natives not having the same sale for their produce as formerly, together with their signing of a treaty of which they were totally ignorant, caused them to form the determination of driving the Government and nearly the whole of the Europeans from the Bay of Islands, which they have most effectually accomplished, with a very great sacrifice to myself and family, as well as many others also. It is your humble servant's firm belief that had the troops been despatched immediately from Sydney when Governor Fitzroy sent for them, all the lamentable disasters and destruction of domestic happiness, life, and property, would have been prevented.

Hoping your Lordship will give my case one moment of your valuable consideration, and order me, with my fellow-sufferers, such recompense as your Lordship may deem expedient, I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's most obedient
And most humble servant,
THOMAS SPICER.

Sydney, April 7.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I see in your paper this morning, that Dr. Lang in his "rail"-road letter says—"I am quite sure the whole of the Port Phillip members would warmly support it." Now I always have thought that the whole of this well-organized representation were all "agog" for separation and "*nothing but separation.*" Perhaps, however, this may be after all only a bit of bunkum, or one of those conjunctions disjunctive which only belong to a *purpose*, and has nothing at all to do with the sense, in that "ma"-tter."

PASSIM.

April 7.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—It is well known that by the 11th section of the Public House Act, all applications for licenses are to be lodged with the clerk of Petty Sessions of the district, on or before the 1st Tuesday of April, at the latest in each year, and by the 2nd section of 3 Vic., No. 13, 1839, the clerk is bound under a penalty of ten pounds to exhibit to public view in all conspicious places of his district an alphabetical list of all applicants, from the 2nd to the 3rd Tuesday of April. In some districts, however, the greatest laxity, improprieties, and irregularities, are permitted, despite all acts of Council and Statutes of the Imperial Parliament.

Under such circumstances I beg to know what course I am to pursue, seeing that publicans here have not made any application, although the appointed Tuesday is past: they intend to present themselves on the licensing day. I should feel obliged to you or your numerous readers, among whom are many C. P. S.'s, by being informed whether the Bench can legally entertain such applications, knowing that the 11th section of 2 Vic., No. 18, 1838, and the 2nd section 3 Vic., No. 13, 1839, are directly evaded by the adoption of such a course, inasmuch as the public have no opportunity of objecting to, or preventing improper characters from holding licenses. I should think that if the clauses I allude to were unimportant they would hardly be notified by the several colonial almanacs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. P. S.

April 4.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MESMERISM AND MISS MARTINEAU.

(From the Britannia.)

Two singular articles are before us on this subject—one affirming the truth of mesmeritic influence, and giving a striking instance of its efficacy; the other denouncing it as a monstrous imposture, too gross to delude any but the very weak and the very credulous.

The mesmeric champion is the celebrated Miss Harriet Martineau. It is many months since we heard anything of this lady. She was then represented to be languishing under an incurable distemper of some undiscovered and undiscoverable kind. We lamented her illness in common with every one else acquainted with her ingenious and clever, though sometimes eccentric, works. Of her ability there can be no dispute, and her later writings have been of a pleasing character. In the last number of the *Athenæum* she publishes a letter, which, though satisfactory as far as her bodily health is concerned, gives token, we fear, of a failing mind. She details a marvellous cure wrought in her by the agency of mesmerism, and speaks of appearances and effects which could certainly only arise from a disordered head. The illness under which she has suffered, she says, has continued for five years and a half, though of what kind it was neither herself nor any other person seems able to give any description.

The whole case is clear enough. The lady, without any positive disease, falls into nervous dejection, and takes excessive opiates, which gradually come to have an injurious effect on her health, and, we fear, in some degree on her mind also. She reads marvellous accounts of the cures effected by mesmerism; her hopes are highly raised; and she submits herself to its operation. The nerves and mind, already highly excited, readily obey an imaginative impulse, and there rise before her eyes dazzling and unreal appearances. At first, a regular mesmeric Professor was required for the illusion; the second time the mind yields to it more readily, and a few passes by an ignorant servant girl are found sufficient; afterwards the girl has but to touch her, to press a hand upon her forehead, to raise up the dazzling visions that delight her. The touch of another will not long, we venture to predict, be required. The visions will come at will, and come often. Every time the madness is encouraged will find the unhappy lady more completely its victim, and less able to resist it. What Miss Martineau will then become it is not necessary for us to name. Her friends who encourage her delusion, are pursuing towards her the same injurious course that Mr. Newton took with Cowper, when he agreed in the reality of his revelations from heaven. Had a Dr. Conolly been his friend instead of Mr. Newton, he would not have lived and died the wreck he was. If Miss Martineau has any real friends the hint may be useful to them. At all events we hope that no more letters of the kind given above will be published. To our view nothing can be more fatally decisive of the danger of all such exciting experiments. Even as regards the asserted improvement in her bodily health, it is to be remembered we have only this lady's word for it, and what dependence is to be placed on that, those will readily determine who are acquainted with the nature of mental delusion, and understand how all appearances and feelings connected with it are misrepresented to suit the patient's distorted view.

The other article to which we have referred at the head of this paper is a lecture delivered by Mr. Rumball, at Chelmford, in Essex, last week. This gentlemen is a staunch opponent of mesmerism, having, it seems, some other hobby of his own to ride. With that, however, we have nothing to do; we know that a beam in the sight of A. does not prevent his perceiving a mote in the eye of B.

In his lecture Mr. Rumball gave some curious instances of the strong effect of imagination, to show that, even supposing all the effects described as being produced by mesmerism were true, they were not greater than might be expected to result from highly-wrought expectation. The illustration drawn from the records of medical experience in France is curious:—

He mentioned the case of a man in Paris who was condemed to death, but was subsequently offered by the physicians, under the sanction of the government, the choice of an easier death (with a view to an experiment upon the influence of mind and body). The mode suggested was bleeding, to which the man, anxious to avoid the ignominy of a public execution, readily assented; his eyes were accordingly banbaged, a slight scratch made upon his arm, and a vessel of lukewarm water placed so as trickle down the wound; after a few minutes the man's pulse faltered; his heart beat irregularly! a cold sweat broke out upon his forehead, and presently his head sank back and he was dead. This showed the effect that mind had upon body.

After giving several other illustrations of a like kind, and examining several of the boasted cases of mesmerism, to show that what was called mesmeric-influence might with much more propriety be termed imagination-influence. Mr. Rumball introduced on his stage a boy, to whom, he said, he had only given a couple of lessons since twelve o'clock that day, but which *he* thought the boy could get through. The report is rather comic, and will be read with more pleasure, coming after the gloomy sensations excited by poor Miss Martineau's statement:—

The boy was introduced and placed in a chair, the lecturer taking his seat before him, and, amidst roars of laughter, mimicked the magnetising "passes." After a short time he announced that he was in a state of somnolency.

The pretended magnetic sleep was certainly not a very perfect imitation of what we have seen on former occasions; but the lecturer attributed it to the circumstance of his patient not being so well trained. The next attempt was "rigidity," to show which the patient's arm was extended; but judging, as in the former case, by comparison, it was a decided failure, and was greeted with some hisses.

Mr Rumball (angrily)—What are you hissing at now? Have I done anything unbecoming a gentleman, or contrary to what I promised? No more of that noise, or I may take measures to stop it. (Cheers and laughter.) I am merely imitating your humbug and trickery. (Renewed cheering.)

"Phreno-mesmerism" was the next which the lecturer proposed to imitate, and in which he was much more successful. His mimic excitation of the different organs (combativeness, benevolence, firmness, love of approbation, &c.,) was without contact—merely holding his finger over them, and with but one exception the manifestation was appropriate, although rather tame.

Mr. Rumball remarked that what he had done was sufficient to show that these things might be imitated; and he had had ample opportunities of satisfying himself that the so-called phreno mesmeric manifestions were nothing more or less than the result of collusion between the operator and his patient. There was nothing in which their trickery was so easy of detection as this: with contact it was of course easy enough to produce what they called a "manifestation," but in almost every instance the patient spoke the language of some other organ, which those ignorant of phrenology might mistake as appropriate. The lecturer here related several ridiculous instances of this, which excited much merriment. When it was attempted to be done without contact, they might, by watching the patients narrowly, see them move their heads in order to ascertain to which organ the operator's finger pointed.

The boy, it would appear, was not yet sufficiently trained for the purpose of showing clairvoyance, but that Mr Rumball undertook to do in his own person:—

Here Dr. Blair and Dr. Cook plastered Mr. Rumball's eyes, apparently in a pretty effectual manner, and then added a folded handkerchief. A pamphlet, of which he was requested to read the title, and a letter were then handed to him. He selected the former, and, after holding it for some time, so as to conceal his face, he walked forward under the strong light of the chandelier, and read the line—a performance which was received with deafening plaudits.

Mr. Rumball—That shows that it may be done without mesmerism.

Mr Bensly—I object that that does show it. I mean no disrespect to Dr. Blair; on the contrary, I have the greatest confidence in him; but there is nothing to show that he did not tell you the line upon handing you the book.

Dr. Blair (with considerable warmth)—You don't mean to say we are banded together to deceive the audience!

Mr. Bensly—I did not say you did it, or that you would do such a thing; but——

Dr. Blair—You had better not, sir.

Mr. Bensly—I merely said, for the sake of argument, that such a thing was possible. I had no intention of implying that it was so.

Dr. Blair—Say another word, sir, and I'll cane you in a moment.

Mr. Bensly—Will you? You had better try it. I have not said so [illegible] against me on a former occasion.

Mr. Rumball—I do not think any offence was intended; but anybody has a right to suspect collusion till it is made clear to him; and I have no doubt the explanation I will give will set the matter right.

The lecturer then stated how it was he had been able to read with his eyes bandaged:—

He had on several occasions plastered the eyes of mesmeric patients, and he had observed that they invariably held what was given them to read either above or below their head, and he came to the conclusion that it was impossible to put plaster upon an irregular surface so as to keep out all light. The way in which he proceeded was to keep the muscles of his brows contracted while the plaster was being applied, and then by straining them the other way the plaster must give way somewhere; and the putting the handkerchief over the eyes as an additional means of binding them only served to prevent the audience from seeing how he did it. The reason why he did not take the letter was because he wanted the whole book to cover his face until he got a little bit of light by the side of his nose, which enabled him to read the line. That was the way clairvoyance was performed; and the more plaster there was put upon the eyes, so long as there was a little piece upon the face, the easier it was to remove sufficient to enable the party to see.

The next experiments were upon community of taste, the patient being required to tell what the operator was eating, and in all but one instance he was correct. This, Mr. Rumball said, was done by holding the hand of the boy, and having previously arranged that one finger was to represent bread, another fig, another salt, another apple, &c., and the palm water, he had only to touch that particular finger, and the boy must at once know what answer to give.

Mr. Rumball concluded by saying that he had heard there was a patient in the town who would answer in one room questions put to her by an operator in another, in so low a tone that she could not hear them. He offered to bet £10 that this could not be accomplished. No one accepted this challenge, and the meeting dispersed.

All this is amusing; but those who have seen Herr Dobler at the St. James's Theatre, and Mr. Anderson at the Adelphi, whose performances are infinitely more ingenious and wonderful than the best of the mesmeric exhibitions, will not require to be told what singular and apparently unaccountable effects may be produced by clever trickery. What is much more surprising than the mesmeric display is, to hear so much talk of the enlightenment of this day, and so much ridicule of the past belief in witchcraft, and similar delusions; and yet to find so many persons run after every new imposture invented, though much more gross and contemptible.

To return for one instant to Miss Martineau. Will any one believe that a few pokings and pointings by an inexperienced serving-girl could have any real influence on disease, independent of the imagination, upon which it is possible those absurd antics acted? That is the real question, if we suppose every person who reads these lines will say the imagination was the only agent, by which the change (whatever it is) in Miss Martineau's condition was effected, and the appearances she describes produced, then the point to be settled is, whether it is prudent to play such dangerous and uncertain tricks with the most delicate and the most important of all Heaven's gifts to humanity—the mind. That there are instances on record of the imagination by its own power producing great and even sometimes beneficial results on the body we readily admit; but we think the reason much too precious a possession to be so tampered with, and are quite convinced that if the rash experiments of which Miss Martineau has been the subject, and we believe the victim, are permitted to extend—if they are not checked, in fact, by the good sense of the community, and the record of them strongly and unhesitatingly condemned—we shall, for every single person whose mental or bodily ills are alleviated, or seemingly alleviated, by them, have 99 thrown into Lunatic Asylums. This pernicious folly cannot be checked too soon. We shall not be surprised soon to hear that it is applied to the most shocking, dangerous, and immoral purposes.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.

CAPTURE AND SUICIDE OF JOSEPH ELDER, THE ACCOMPLICE OF THE BANK CLERK, BURGESS.

The fact of the fraudulent transfer of £8000 stock by Burgess, one of the clerks of the Bank of England, by the instrumentality of an accomplice, and the escape of the parties with that amount in gold, will no doubt be in the recollection of most of our readers, although the circumstances attending the case may, for the most part, be forgotten. The stock (Consols) sold, belonged to Mr. Oxenford, who, we understand, for many years held an appointment in the Customs, but why Burgess and Elder selected the stock of that gentleman has never appeared. It was sold on Tuesday, the 3rd of September, by means of a party who attended at the bank, and falsely personated Mr. Oxenford. The plans of the parties concerned in this nefarious transaction were laid with much skill and ingenuity. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that, during several days before the transfer was effected, they had been engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the sale of stock and their subsequent flight. Burgess was at the time absent upon leave from the authorities, and ought to have returned to his duty in a week from the date of the period of the commission of the offence. He did not return at all, and it was found that he had been actively engaged in the sale of Mr. Oxenford's stock. Mr. Oxenford, upon being sent for, denied that he had made any transfer of stock, and the matter was forthwith placed in the hands of Messrs. Freshfield, the Bank solicitors, who at once employed John and Daniel Forester, the officers, to trace the delinquent clerk and his accomplice. Daniel Forester soon learned that Burgess had bought a new portmanteau and three large canvas bags of a Jew, named Solomons, who resides in Vinegar-yard, and that he caused the portmanteau, which was yellow, to be painted black, as being a colour less calculated to attract notice in travelling. This officer also received correct information that Burgess hired an open carriage on the morning of the forgery, and drove his accomplice to the neighbourhood of the Bank. The stock was sold by Burgess for his friend, through the intervention of a broker, and Burgess and his friend then proceeded to the stock office, where the fraudulent transfer was made. The stock was paid for principally by a cheque for £8000 on Lubbock and Co., and both parties proceeded to the banking house of the firm and demanded payment of the cheque in gold. The cashier to whom they applied said he would not give them so much gold, and that if they wanted specie to that amount they must go to the Bank of England and get notes changed, and he accordingly gave them eight notes of the Bank of England for £1000 each. These notes Elder took to the Bank, and demanded payment in gold, producing at the same time a carpet bag, out of which he took the canvas bags, which Burgess had the day before procured to be made in Vinegar-yard. Having filled the canvas bags with gold, he placed them in the carpet bag, and was about to take it away, when to his surprise he was unable to lift it. Ultimately, however, he was assisted by two porters, who carried it to the carriage, which appeared to be waiting for it near the Mansion-house. The parties then drove to the place from which they had hired the carriage, and took a cab, in which they placed their treasure, and they then proceeded to a public-house in St. Martin's-lane, kept by Benjamin Caunt, the fighting man, where they hired a room, and transferred the gold to the portmanteau, and otherwise arranged for their departure from the kingdom. Having dined at Caunt's house they proceeded, at seven o'clock in the evening, to the station of the London and Birmingham railway, where they took the mail train for Liverpool. On their arrival at Liverpool next morning, they instantly went on board the *Britannia* steam-ship, which was then only waiting the arrival of the mail, and was about to start for Halifax or New York. On board this vessel they engaged berths, and were, in a very few hours, on their way to America, imagining themselves, no doubt, in perfect security, and little thinking that such exertions as were ultimately adopted would be resorted to for their apprehension, or that one or other of the Foresters would speedily be at their heels. In tracing out these facts, considerable difficulty was experienced. It was hard to say whether Burgess and Elder had sailed in the *Britannia*. That they had gone on board there was no doubt, but it was represented that at the time they got on board there was only one berth available. After much minute inquiry, however, the Foresters could not learn that they had ever come ashore after having once entered the vessel, and Messrs. Freshfield immediately resolved to despatch John Forester, to make an experiment of his skill and energy in tracing the fugitives and the cash, and endeavouring to get both men and money into his gripe in the New World. In the course of the inquiries, which were made in a very peculiar manner, an intimate connexion was found to exist between Burgess and Joseph Elder, who was known to be a horse-dealer, and the description of the latter individual having been obtained, was found exactly to correspond with the personator of Mr. Oxenford. John Forester ascertained that the steam-ship *Britannia* had sailed for Halifax on the 4th September, and application was made to Sir William Magnay, Bart., then Lord Mayor, who, with his accustomed zeal and promptitude in forwarding the ends of justice, rendered every requisite assistance. Depositions were prepared, and measures adopted for the apprehension of the parties, under the treaty with America,—Sir J. Graham authorising the whole of the proceedings. John Forester, and we believe one of the clerks of the Bank of England, sailed for Halifax on the 19th of September, in the next steam-boat (the *Caledonia*) that left Liverpool. Upon arriving at Halifax the indefatigable officer found, to use his own language, "that he was all right." He ascertained that the fugitives had proceeded to Boston and New York. Thither he followed them, and from thence to Buffalo, Canada, and Magaic, and back again to Boston, where they, it appeared, resided, one of them in a house and land which he had purchased, the other in an inn. Having discovered that they had placed £7000 in a bank, payment was immediately claimed upon the part of the Bank of England. The claim was instantly followed by the apprehension of Elder in his house. He was taken before one of the tribunals for examination, and was remanded for further examination next day, but the wretched man put an end to the inquiry as far as he was concerned by hanging himself with his pocket handkerchief in the course of the night. Burgess was surrounded in the house in which he resided, but he ran out of the back door without hat or coat, and succeeded in getting into a boat, in which were a pair of oars, and escaping, aided by the darkness of the night, in the direction of some of the outward bound vessels. Upon Elder was found four hundred sovereigns, and amongst Burgess's papers were found two hundred more, and the stock and securities in which the £7000 were invested have since, there is every reason to suppose, been made over to the agent of the Bank. Thus, by the prompt and resolute mode adopted by the solicitor to the Bank, has the establishment succeeded in recovering the whole of the property of which it was plundered, with the exception of the mere expenses incurred by the two persons who committed the offence. We understand that great fears were entertained that the measures for apprehending the parties would fail, in consequence of an objection on the part of one of the judges to administer an oath to an affidavit. That difficulty, however, was overcome by the act of sending out a clerk from the Bank of England.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

(From the Athenæum, December 4.)

Dublin, 1844.—So much scientifical opinion upon the Dalkey Atmospheric has been put forth, that perhaps you may like to hear a little unscientifical. Engineers can feel through their heads how a train runs, but your common travellers feel it through their entire persons; thus, by a strange consequence, weakness of body proves a more potent reasoner than strength of mind; and the weaker the body is *the nearer it approaches an infallible railwayometer*. Professional gentlemen, likewise, become hardened to such a degree by constant train-trying, that excoriation itself, I believe, would affect them as little as it does eels—qualmishness no more than if they had the stomachs of Jack Tars or ostriches. At all events, my humble verdict will have this one advantage—disinterestedness, neither trading spirit nor theoretical prejudice, which must frequently bias the dictum of directors, shareholders, engineers, &c., can warp my evidence.

> Truth lies so deep and dark within her well,
> Those even who touch her scarce her form can tell!

Perhaps most of your readers know that the Atmospheric Railway from Kingstown to Dalkey extends about one mile and three quarters: according to my non-chronometer, the distance was performed in somewhat more than two minutes, or at about the rate of forty-five miles per hour. This is whirlwind pace. I seemed merely to get into the machine to get out of it, and had very little jaunt for my money (but threepence, however,) which reminded me of the poor cookmaid, who complained she had small enjoyment of her bed, as the night passed away before she had well laid herself down. Another advantage over the steam locomotives, all travellers whose nerves are not made of bell wire, or brains are capable of distraction, will appreciate; the atmospheric carriages glide on with little more noise than Queen Mab's coaches; their sound resembles most the rustle of autumn leaves swept forward by a low wind—very mysterious and rather awful. None of that continuous harsh bluster and bewildering screech from a dozen valves and vent-holes before you set off; nor of that eternal puffing, panting, snorting, and fiery evomition—like the effort of a broken-winded dragon, to swallow the ground in its fierceness and rage—with which the common train engines stun, stupify, and derange you. When you proceed, none of the clatter from a tail of carriages as if a celestial rattlesnake were on your track. Besides, you are not sitting near a huge copper bomb-shell ever ready to burst, and a furnace threatening to lick up with its flamy tongues the whole wooden apparatus (human contents included) behind it. You are not smothered and blinded with smoke, grit, gravel, and coal-dust. These are vast negative advantages of the atmospheric; what others it may possess I forget, or failed to observe. A positive merit is its smooth onward motion. Now comes the grand defect—its unpleasant sidelong joggle. This amounts, by times, to a lateral swing-swong, and if continued, would become almost as emetical. Whether it exceeds the similar defect on steam railroads, I cannot decide, but believe none are altogether free from it. For a considerable part of the Grand Junction, a passenger feels himself oscillate like a human pendulum at the Old Bailey, and each neighbouring pair of shoulders are shaken together like dice in a backgammon box. It is yet worse, while it lasts, than the vibratory motion communicated through the bracements of a steam-vessel from the engine to the berths. These I consider the chief discomforts respectively of our new sea and land vehicles—annoyances which appear within the province of art to provide against, as it can scarcely hope to discover a sedative for Ocean's stupendous oscillation, or a preventive for the dire concussions entailed by our time-annihilating means of transport now in general use. With regard to the Dalkey Atmospheric, perhaps its very flexuous course may augment the disagreeable joggle above said. Its spine resembles a gigantic antediluvian serpent-black, and embossed with ridge-like joints or rings at its vertebræ; or some immense fossil millipede, whose slough, just laid open, shows us where a convulsion of nature had caught and imbedded the living reptile, and its transmutative forces in tract of time metallified it. This slough, by the bye, is a narrow, deep, and steep-walled channel, little pleasanter to wind through than a long tunnel, except that most of it is non-vaulted a-top. Harbour laws, I believe, prohibited any other; but if a desire to save ground dictated it, the economy seems ill-judged; travellers might almost as well be shot along a large spout, with its leaden sides to contemplate for a prospect. Even the steam railways, though thrice its width, are rendered irksome and repulsive by their interminable monotonous banks, where neither blooms nor shrub flourishes to attract the eye or refresh the spirit, or sweeten the soot-loaded gale from the chimney. That same flexuous course of the atmospheric may also be numbered among its items of superiority, as it enables the train to make any desirable point without those wide rectangular land tacks incumbent on a steam locomotive. But this does not concern the passengers' sensations in travelling—my proper object; nor does its power to ascend hills, its suitableness for long trips, liableness to accident, &c. I must here ask, however, if a much greater velocity would prove advantageous or the reverse? Swift and safe movements are opposed; the means of conservation can never increase at a like rate with those of destruction and injury. One hundred, two hundred miles per hour have been talked of by our "go-a-head" (*i.e.* go-headlong) speculators; but were the trackways lined with flag men, watchers, and warners, a single small mischance might occasion the death or disfigurement of several thousand persons. As it is, the problem of an artificial satellite on the earth's surface has been, though not resolved, represented on many an arc, by these quick rolling engines; increase their speed much more, and a brush of them would prefigure the swish from a comet's tail—they would either sweep everything they met off the place it stood, or burst themselves and their freight into a shower of corpuscles, or both! Maximum rapidity may be a very utilitarian object, but can we call it a useful? You go-a-head men seem to consider it what mammonites consider money—the one thing needful. Suppose it brought the Land's End within an hour of London Bridge, would the gain exceed the sacrifice?

A DAY'S JOURNEY THROUGH LONDON IN SEARCH OF A POLICEMAN.

(From Punch's Almanac.)

I had heard a great deal about policemen,—of their extreme civility; their large whiskers; their extensive boots; their great utility and military deportment; but I never recollected to have seen one. Thinking it but right that every Englishman should see the sights of his country, I rose one very fine morning with the determination of exploring my native town, in search of a being whose existence had always seemed to me no less apocryphal than that of the phœnix or dodo. My dear wife did her utmost to dissuade me from the fruitless expedition, but, seeing I was determined to succeed, or else sink in the effort, she kindly gave me an umbrella, a pair of sandwiches, and a strong injunction to be home by tea. To these, she further added a half-crown and the latch key. At that touching proof of matrimonial confidence the tears nearly came into my eyes; but I thought it better to conceal my emotion, though, I must say, my heart misgave me a little as she closed the door. A mixed feeling of ridicule and fear came over me, and I strongly wished myself within again.

However, I started on my journey, vigorously prepared for the worst. I had not walked about for more than three hours when loud sounds of, "P'lice! P'lice!" fell on my affrighted ears. I ran like a madman to the spot—thinking I had already succeeded in the object of my journey—and saw a large crowd assembled at the end of Field-lane. It was as usual, a man and his wife quarrelling. I could not help feeling for the poor husband, and wishing that a policeman would come every minute to take the unnatural woman into custody; but not a single member of that mysterious corps answered to his name.

Nothing dispirited, I wandered to the city. I threaded my way through cabs, bulls, coaches, flocks of sheep, and omnibusses, as far as the Mansion House. I had heard of the great order kept by the police amongst the Cheapside omnibusses; but this story, like the force itself, I found all a fiction. Three o'clock had arrived, and yet I had not seen anything with large whiskers and boots that answered at all to the description of a policeman.

I was much pleased with discovering on a parish engine-house the following inscription: "The keys are kept by the police." My hopes rose immediately on reading this; but, alas! as I read on, I found there was no address of the keeper given, and I felt, with a cold shudder, that the whole parish would to a certainty be burnt to the ground if the extinction of the flames depended on the previous finding of a policeman.

I was preparing to release my sandwiches, as I felt very hungry, when a stupid shopboy, who was reading a novel, ran violently against me, and knocked the parcel I was unpapering into the gutter. I involuntarily cried "police," but the word died away before I got to the second syllable, as it struck me forcibly it was the very thing I had come out in search of.

I carried myself into a pastrycook's, and was preparing to demolish a Bath bun, when I thought I would first make sure I had my money safe about me. I tried first one pocket, then another, when, in my despair, I recollected I had tied the half-crown for safety in the corner of my handkerchief; but, alas! that article had gone too. It must have left me in Field-lane. I thought I should have dropt under the effects of my strong disappointment and appetite. I confess the horrible thought then came into my mind to eat the Bath bun, and to let the young lady find the policeman, if she could, to take me into custody. By that means alone I fancied I could succeed in my Utopian search.

After this the feeling of romantic adventure gradually left me. I became sensible there were mysteries in human nature never intended for presumptuous man to penetrate—and I grew convinced that a policeman was one of them. I had intended visiting the different police offices in London, and making a pilgrimage to Scotland Yard, in the hope of seeing, in my lifetime, one of the species, before it became extinct; but I thought it would be braving my destiny too rashly. I had lost enough already, besides I was very hungry, and was anxious to obey my dear wife's injunction to be home by tea. I jumped into a cab, reckless of the expense, and reached Pentonville as the clock was striking eight. I was looking out of the window of the vehicle, when I observed a man sneaking up the area steps of our very house. A chill—a horrible presentiment came over me. I instantly jumped out and collared him. My wife heard the cab stop—she came running to the door. I asked her, without betraying more fear than I could help, who was the fellow whom I was holding by the collar, and oh! never shall I forget the sensation when she told me he was a ——

Reader, in all humility, I confess I had not the slighest feeling of triumph when I learnt I had succeeded in the object of my journey through London, and had actually, at last, found out—a Policeman!

* * * * * * * *

Moral. Keep a pretty "plain cook," and a well stocked larder, and you never need go far from home in search of a Policeman.

Roman Catholic Liberalism.—A curious illustration of the extent and character of Irish Roman Catholic liberality has recently been afforded in some of the Dublin newspapers. One of these journals, and we believe the most talented of the number—the *Nation*—is edited by a Roman Catholic, but has, it would appear, some Protestants amongst its contributors. It has evinced considerable liberalty of sentiment; and, amongst other matters displeasing to the priests, had condemned the tyranny, the essential Toryism, and the censorship of the press, practised in the Papal territories by the functionaries of the Pope, and under his authority. In consequence of this practical application of the opinions avowed for some time past by Mr. O'Connell, his immediate followers, and the great body of the Romanist Clergy in Ireland, the *Nation* has been assailed by an energetic and rather eloquent writer in two different Dublin journals, which are placed under Roman Catholic guidance—one of them, the *Pilot*, being regarded particularly as "the Great Liberator's" newspaper. This writer says that the Roman Catholic Church has always insisted on the right of suppressing "immoral and impious" publications; and he might have added, what is necessarily understood, of judging what publications are "immoral and impious;" while it scarcely need to be remarked that all publications wherein Protestant principles are advanced fall within the class of "immoral and impious" according to the decisions of the Pope and his cardinals, by whom, not many months ago, the Bible was placed in the list of books forbidden in Italy.—*Montrose Review.*

The Grief Minister.—The King of Prussia has created a new minister, with the title of "Ministère des Griefs," whose office will be especially that of receiving the complaints which the citizens may have to prefer against public functionaries, as well ecclesiastic as administrative and judicial."—*Globe.*

Lex Talionis.—It is strange that the members of the House of Commons, when half-stifled beneath the loads of petitions thrown in among them, have never thought of repaying their tormentors in kind. If constituencies will by petitions insinuate that the House does not get through its appointed business in a satisfactory manner, why should not the House retaliate, by hinting in the same way that constituencies send members to it who are rather impediments than assistants in the work it has to do? The form of such a petition might be at once succinct and clear; and satisfactory evidence of the truth of its statements might be packed up along with it in small bulk, in the shape of newspaper clippings. For example:—"To the Worshipful the Electors of ——, at public hustings assembled: The representation of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, showeth,—That ——, Esq., has, during the present session occupied by his speeches —— hours of the whole number during which the House has been in session. That not one of those speeches has prefaced any practical motion, thrown the least light upon any subject in dispute, or even contributed to the amusement of the House. That the truth of these averments will appear from accompanying reports of the speeches in question, as reported in the daily newspapers. That your petitioners do therefore pray that a requisition be immediately forwarded to ——, Esq., from his constituents, calling upon him to accept the Chiltern Hundreds; and that a Representative for ——, who can say little and do something, be sent in his stead."—*Spectator.*

Board of Charitable Bequests.—The Roman Catholic members of the new Board of Charitable Bequests have all been appointed. Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., Lieutenant of the county of Louth, has been selected as the second lay Commissioner. The following are the Roman Catholic Commissioners:—Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. Crolly, Archbishop of Armagh; Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe; the Right Hon. A. R Blake, and Sir Patrick Bellew. The Government, it is understood, left the selection of the lay Commissioners above-named. It is stated that Mr. Redmond O'Carroll, barrister, has been appointed Roman Catholic Secretary of the Board. The Commissioners are to be unpaid.

British Colony in the South of France.—Marseilles, Nov. 28.—Metaphrase of a letter from Cannes, in date of the 25th inst.;—"Lord Brougham, and his friend Mr. Leader, member for Westminster, arrived a short time back at their delighful residence at Cannes. Lord Brougham is busily engaged in the correction of the proof sheets of his great work on the French Revolution. This work is very extensive, apparently, and will be published on the return of the noble lord to London. He will leave his country seat in Provence so as to be present at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Leader is engaged with his magnificent building, the foundations of which are laid. This edifice, the plan of which is on a scale of grandeur, magnificence, and elegance hitherto unheard of in the South of France, will probably be completed in a year, the work being forwarded with all possible despatch. General Harrison, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Colonel Haddington, Sir Dunstan Lowe, Sir Arthur Nelson, the Duchess of Bedford, &c, have severally visited the eccentric peer and his friend, who have succeeded in making Cannes a fashionable English colony. Mr. Leader is frequently in our environs, with the intention, as he himself says, of purchasing largely in the Delta of the fertile plain of Luval, situate near the forest lands, of which he has lately become the proprietor. It would, indeed, be difficult to find a spot more calculated to arrest the attention of a capitalist. Admirable climate, rare fertility, rivers, canals, ponds, forests, meadows—everything, in short, fitted to win the admiration of an agriculturist, are found united here with the most beautiful scenery. Many English families have formed the project of building in the neighbourhood of the colony at Cannes. Lord Brougham does the honours in magnificent style."

Prussian Colonisation.—Berlin, Nov. 25.—To the four or five places of colonisation hitherto proposed, (Texas, the Mississippi, St. Thomas, Brazil, and the Mosquito Shore) another is now added, situate on the west coast of Africa, which causes much attention, because the great Elector of Bradenburg had acquired possession of a spot on that coast. This is Cape Mount, half way between Sierra Leone and the North American Negro Colony Liberia, bounded to the south and east by little Cape Mount and the north-west by the river Sugari. This spot was formally ceded, on the 23rd of February, 1841, to the present proprietors, George Clavering Redman and Theodore Canot, under the protection and assistance of the British naval force, in order to abolish the slave trade by means of a lawful commerce. The owners have already erected dwelling-houses and other buildings, and built two ships. Mr. Redman is now in Berlin, and is endeavouring to gain friends for the establishment of a colony. He particularly invites attention to the ample revenue of the rich soil, and of commerce, and likewise to the gold mines, which might be worked to advantage, no mining operations ever having been carried on in that country.—*Hamburgh papers.*

We understand that it is in contemplation to establish a new school for the sons of officers of the army, similar in its plan and objects to the Royal Naval School. Lord Bloomfield, with the zeal which characterises all his efforts for the profession of which he is so distinguished a member, is actively engaged in maturing plans for the institution.—*United Service Gazette.*

Consecration of the New Church of St. Paul, at Malta.—This church, which has been built at the sole expense of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, was consecrated on the 1st November, by the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar. The body of the church and the portico are not much unlike those of St. Martin's-in-the fields in their exterior aspect. The internal effect is still better. It has a semicircular chancel, and is divided into nave and two side aisles by two rows of beautiful Corinthian pillars. With the exception of two pews, one for the Governor and the other for the Admiral, the seats are all open with backs. The cover for the Communion Table, and the cushions and other fittings are of crimson velvet, and the general interior appearance is that of a very handsome English church. The Communion plate, which is of silver gilt, is the gift of Lieut.-General Sir H. F. Bouverie, the late governor, and other benefactors. The furniture of the interior, together with the organ, bells, &c., were provided by a subscription, at the head of which stands the present governor, the Hon. Sir P. Stuart, and the principal English inhabitants, aided by friends at home. The font, of white Carrara marble, is the gift of the late J. W. Bowden, Esq. The Great Bible was given by the late Countess of Denbigh, the Prayer Book by the Countess of Sheffield, and the Books for the Communion were given by the Rev. J. Ryle Wood and the Rev. P. Mules.—The church is to be called the English Collegiate Church of St. Paul in Malta. This being the first English church which has been built in that part of the world, the curiosity of the Maltese on the occasion was very great. The church was crowded with visitors of all kinds for several days previous to the consecration. Priests, friars, and persons of all classes went in crowds to satisfy their curiosity. The sermon was preached by the bishop from Ephesians ii. 19, 22. "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, &c." The collection at the offertory amounted to nearly £120. On the Sunday following the bishop preached in the morning, and the Holy Communion was administered to about 120. In the afternoon he administered the sacrament of baptism, the infant daughter of the architect being the first person baptised. The child was named Adelaide after the Royal Foundress of the church, and was baptised in water brought from the Jordan. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the archdeacon, and that in the evening by the Rev. Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart.

The Romish Church in Austria.—We read in a Vienna letter:—"Prince Altieri, the Pope's nuncio, has protested against the imperial decision concerning mixed marriages, by which a Protestant husband is no longer bound to promise that he will educate his children in the Catholic faith. The protest, however, has been rejected, on the ground that a bull from Pope Sylvester II. recognises the omnipotence of the Sovereign of Austria in religious matters in his own dominions."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1845.

LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 9th April, the following portions of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit, 10 per cent.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.

CUMBERLAND.—3 acres, 3 roods, and 27 perches, parish of Alexandria, near South Head. Upset price £3 per acre. 2. 20 acres, parish of Willoughby, at Lane Cove River. Upset price, £1 10s per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

CUMBERLAND.—3. 10 acres, parish of Manly Cove, at Middle Harbour. 9. 35 acres and 1 rood, parish of Heathcote, at Bottle Forest, portion No. 1, near the new line of road to Illawarra. 10. 27 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 2. 11. 24 acres, 3 roods, and 15 perches, same place, No. 3. 12—14. 30 acres each, same place, Nos. 4—6. 15, 16. 20 acres each, same place, Nos 7 and 8. 17. 31 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches, same place, No. 9. 18. 46 acres and 1 rood, same place, No 10. 19. 41 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, same place, No. 11. 20. 24 acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 12. 21. 21 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches, same place, No. 13. 22. 24 acres, same place, No. 14. Upset price £1 per acre.

ST VINCENT.—4. 40 acres, near Mount Budawang. Upset price £1 per acre.

COOK.—5. 44 acres, at Upper Portland Head. 6. 44 acres, same place. 7. 41 acres, same place. 8. 40½ acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

DURHAM.—23. 95 acres, parish of Darlington. Upset price £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS

CUMBERLAND.—24. 5 acres, parish of Willoughby, near Artamon. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. 41. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 22 perches, parish of Alexandria, near the Sydney Race Course. Upset price, £2 per acre. 42, 43. 4 acres, 2 roods, and 9 perches each, parish of Alexandria, near Bondi Bay. Upset price £4 per acre. 44—47. 5 acres each, parish of Alexandria, near Waverly. Upset price £5 per acre.

CAMDEN.—25, 26. 2¼ acres each, parish of Wollongong, allotments Nos. 3 and 4 of section No. 20. 27, 28. 2½ acres each, same place, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 21. 29, 30 3 acres each, parish of Kiama, near Kiama, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 38. 31, 32. 5 acres each, same place, No. 1 of section 51, and No. 1 of section 52. 33. 4 acres and 34 perches, same place, No 1 of section 58. 34. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 29 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 58. 35. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 9 perches, same place, No. 1 of section 60. 36. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 11 perches, same place, No 2 of section 60. 37. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 60. 38. 2 acres and 9 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 60. Upset price £2 per acre. 39 24 acres, 1 rood, and 8 perches, near Mount Kembla, Illawarra. 40. 26 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches, same place. 54, 55. 21 acres, 2 roods, and 16 perches each, same place. 74—80 2½ acres each, same place. No 2 of section 18, upset price £8 per acre; Nos. 3 and 4 of section 20, upset price £2 per acre Nos. 2 and 3 of section 22, upset price £8 and £2 respectively; and Nos. 3 and 4 of section 32, upset price, £2 per acre. 81, 82. 3 acres each, same place Nos 1 and 2 of section 37. 83, 84. 2½ acres each, parish of Wollongong, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 21. 85. 4½ acres, same place, No 1 of section 27. 86. 2½ acres, same place, No. 1 of section 18. Upset price £2 per acre.

COOK.—48. 4 acres, 3 roods, and 31 perches, parish of Strathdon, at Emu, allotment No. 6. 49. 5 acres and 18 perches, same place, No. 7. 50. 4 acres, 3 roods, and 32 perches, same place, No. 8. 51. 5 acres and 6 perches, same place, No. 9. 52. 5 acres, same place, No. 10. Upset price £1 10s. per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—53. 30 acres, at Moscheto Island, near Newcastle, allotment No. 37. 56. 38 acres, parish of Gosford, near Gosford, Brisbane Water. Upset price, £1 per acre. 57, 58. 2 acres each, parish of Gosford, allotments 33 and 34. 59, 61. [illegible] 2 acres and 2 roods each, same place. Nos. 35—40. Upset price £2 per acre. 65, 66. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 17½ perches each, same place, Nos 41 and 42. 67, 68. 3 acres and 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 43 and 44. 69. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, same place, No. 45. 70. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No 46. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. 71. 10 acres, parish of Gosford, Brisbane Water. 72. 12 acres, same place. 73. 10 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre.

LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 9th of April, the following town and suburban lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively; deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

NORTH BRISBANE.—1, 2. 1 rood and 1 perch each, allotments Nos 3 and 4 of section 13. 3. 34½ perches, No. 5 of section 13. 4. 34½ perches, No. 6 of section 13. 5. 33½ perches, No. 7 of section 13. 6. 34½ perches, No. 8 of section 13. 7. 1 rood and 5 perches, No. 2 of section 32. 8. 1 rood and 3 perches, No. 3 of section 32. 9. 1 rood and 2 perches, No 4 of section 32. 10. 1 rood and 1 perch, No. 5 of section 32. Upset price £100 per acre.

IPSWICH.—11—15. 32 perches each, No. 4 of section 2, and Nos. 8—11 of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

STANLEY.—1. 16 acres, 3 roods, and 4 perches, No. 24, of the eastern suburban allotments, near North Brisbane, being part of the New Farm. Upset price £2 per acre. 2. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 6 perches, point of South Brisbane, near Brisbane, No. 11 of the western suburban allotments. 3. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 30 perches, same place, No. 12. 4 3 acres and 4 perches, same place, No. 13 5. 3 acres and 19 perches, same place, No. 14. 6 3 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, same place, No. 15. 7. 4 acres, 1 rood, and 16 perches, same place, No. 16. Upset price £3 per acre. 8. 9 acres, parish of Toombul, allotment No 1 of portion 1. 9. 10 acres, same place, No. 2 of portion No. 1. 10. 11 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches, same place, No 3 of portion No. 1. 11. 6 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, same place, No 4 of portion No. 1. 12. 15 acres, parish of Enoggera 13. 17 acres, parish of North Brisbane. 14. 25 acres, same place, No. 62 of the eastern suburban allotments. 15 17 acres, same place, No. 3 Upset price, £2 10s. per acre. 16. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches, same place, No. 6, A 17. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 37 perches, same place, No. 7, A. 18 2 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches, same place, No. 8, A. 19. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 32 perches, same place, No. 9, A 20. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 16 perches, same place, No. 10, A. Upset price £3 per acre.

LAND SALE.

At 11 o'clock of Thursday, the 10th April, the following Town allotments of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

BATHURST.—1. 2 roods, allotment No. 9 of section 31. Upset price £8 per acre.

PARRAMATTA.—2. 26 perches, No. 1 of section 25, A. 3. 1 rood, No. 23 of section 25, A. 4. 33 perches, No. 24 of section 25, A. Upset price £25 per acre.

LONGBOTTOM.—5, 6. 2 roods each. Nos. 8 and 9 of section 4. 7. 1 rood and 30 perches, No. 14 of section 4. 8. 1 rood and 26 perches, No. 15 of section 4. 9—12 2 roods each, No. 2—5 of section 5. 13. 30 perches, No. 4 of section 2. 14. 30½ perches, No. 5 of section 2. 15. 30½ perches, No. 6 of section 2. 16 31 perches, No. 7 of section 2. 17—20. 30 perches, Nos. 21—24 of section 2 21. 20½ perches, No. 1 of section 2. 22. 23½ perches, No. 13 of section 1. Upset price £8 per acre.

COOGEE.—23—25. 2 roods each, Nos. 1, 2, and 10, of section 6. Upset price £8 per acre.

ST. ALBANS.—26. 2 roods, No. 6 of section 4. 27, 28 1 rood and 32 perches each, Nos. 7 and 8 of section 4. 29. 1 rood and 15 perches, No. 6 of section 5. 30. 2 roods, No. 6 of section 5. 31. 1 rood and 27 perches, No. 7 of section 5. Upset price, £8 per acre.

OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock, of Thursday, the 24th of April will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Goulburn, the licenses to occupy the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st May, 1845. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General; and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres:—

ARGYLE.—1. 640 acres, at Geringoman. 2. 700 acres, at Nerrimunga. 3. 640 acres, same place.

IMPOUNDINGS.

ROPE'S CREEK.—By Mr. Hand, on the 18th March: Black horse, branded like x and something like R under on near shoulder, apparently A on off shoulder, white saddle marks, small dot in forehead, little white round near fetlock, and a blemish on same. If not claimed within twenty-one days, he will be sold. T. GOODALL. 9s.

QUEANBEYAN.—March 22. White working bullock, branded RR near ribs, and WG off rump. Strawberry working bullock, branded like H near ribs, apparently a brand on same rump, but illegible. Magpie working bullock, illegible brand off rump, apparently J-W-D conjoined near ribs, top off near ear. Red and white steer, branded RC on rump, and DE on ribs off side. Briadle bull, branded J-I conjoined near rump, apparently M over M 2 on off ribs. Mouse coloured steer, branded TS with an illegible brand under, on off rump. Yellow steer, branded WD conjoined with 6 in diamond under, on off rump. Red steer, same brands. Red steer, branded ⩦ off rump. Red steer, branded ⩦ off rump and I-P conjoined, same shoulder, hole in near ear. Red steer, branded WD conjoined, with 6 in diamond under on off rump. Red steer, brand apparently W over W off rump, illegible brand same ribs If the above cattle are not released on or before the 20th of April they will be sold. J. J. WRIGHT. 13s. 5d.

WINDSOR.—From the estate of G Seymour, Esq, at Cattai Creek: Dark chestnut horse or pony, white spot on forehead, off hind fetlock white, part of the near hind fetlock white, scar on off thigh, dark switch tail and mane, about four or five years old, unshod, branded like A or A and G or A or A and C on near ribs near the shoulder. If not released on or before the 26th April, he will be sold D SEARCH. 9s 6d.

ANVIL CREEK.—April 2: Dark brown or black cow, cock horns, branded SJ off rump, illegible brand under, ∞ over W, and V or W off ribs, like a crown off shoulder; damages 2s 6d. Red cow, off ear marked, branded K or N near shoulder, DK near rump, T over R conjoined and W off rump, ʌʌ ʌʌ and TE conjoined off thigh, illegible brand before HM off ribs, W off side of neck, ʌʌ over WM off shoulder. Brown poley bull calf, unbranded. Red and white cow, off horn drooping, branded O near rump, JF off rump, 6 off thigh, TE conjoined off ribs, HM off ribs. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded Brown snail-horned bullock, branded TW, on each rump, O each side; damages 6d each. If not released they will be sold in twenty-four days E FRANKS 12s. 9d.

WISEMAN'S FERRY.—By Messrs. James and John Doyle, from their estate, near Colo, for trespass: Brindle and white poley steer, brand resembling IT on near hip, resembling S and 3 or 5 under on near ribs. Red and white cow, branded RR off hip, a heifer calf by her side. Red bullock, with white patches, branded ʌʌ off hip, resembling ʌʌH off ribs Red and white heifer, brand resembling ʌʌ off hip, IT off ribs. Black and white bullock, branded ‖B near hip, an illegible brand or scar on near thigh; damages 2s. each. If not released on or before the 28th of April, they will be sold. D. CROSS. 11s.

CASSILIS.—From the estate of E. Hamilton, Esq.: Red brindle cow, branded RL off rump, HL or HD off thigh, (.) off ribs, DY near ribs. Brown cow with white flanks, branded HL over B with ⩦ under near thigh, with a brown spotted heifer by her side unbranded. Yellow cow, branded DYO near ribs, RL off rump Red cow, branded DY near ribs, (.) off ribs, CL over CL off shoulder. Brown strawberry cow, branded DY near ribs, RL near rump, (.) off ribs. Black and white bullock branded DY near ribs. Yellow bullock, branded DY near ribs. Red bullock, with a stripe down the back, branded DY near ribs, YC or KC near rump, (.) off ribs. Red brindle steer, branded RJ off rump, PR off neck, 2 off thigh. If not claimed on or before the 21st April, they will be sold. R. BYFIELD, 12s 3d.

PATERSON.—March 21: Grey entire colt, long tail, black points, unbranded; damages £5. If not released on or before the 19th April, he will be sold. J. KEPPIE, 9s.

BURROWA.—Dark bay mare black points five years old, about 15½ hands, long switch tail a few white hairs in forehead, branded MN under saddle near side, apparently GM under saddle off side, the first letter scarcely legible. Black pony mare, rising four years old, short tail, slight saddle marks, few white hairs in forehead, EN on neck, ⩦ over ⌣ on shoulder near side. If the above are not released on or before the 22nd April, they will be sold J. GORHAM 10s.

MENANGLE.—March 29: Brown mare, short switch tail, light mane, light under the belly, branded apparently JB conjoined under the mane off side. Brown or dark bay mare, long switch tail, same brand, on off shoulder. Light bay mare, long tail, black points, a white spot on forehead, same brand on off shoulder. Dark bay mare, tail apparently shortened, same brand off shoulder, ID under the saddle near side. If not released within twenty-days they will be sold. T. ADAMS. 10s. 6d.

BERRIMA.—From Atkinson's station, on the 27th of March: Yellow cow, left ear slit, branded S with TI ∞ under, S on milking side, JB near side. Red bullock, small white star on forehead, branded B off rump. Brindle bullock, illegible brand off rump. Black and white bullock, illegible brand near rump, No 7 on near shoulder. If not released within 21 days they will be sold. J LUDWIG. 10s.

BIRTH.

On the 6th instant, at Annandale, the lady of Robert Johnston, Esq., of a son.

IF THOMAS RICHARDS who arrived free in this colony about eight or nine months ago, will apply to Dr Ramsay, at Dobroyd, Parramatta Road, he will hear of his sister Mrs. Wiggans. 4880

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice, if John Perry does not call and pay me for his board and lodging, the things in my possession will be sold to defray expenses within fourteen days from this date.

WILLIAM GILBERT,
Parramatta-street.
Sydney, April 7. 5240

TO WATCHMAKERS AND OTHERS.

STOLEN, from Exeter Farm, near Braidwood, a Silver Watch, maker's name, Morrison and Co., London, No. 9362, initials on the back, I.M. Should a watch of the above description be offered for sale, or brought to a watchmaker for repairs the owner will be thankful to detain the said watch, and give information to the undersigned.

W. H SIMPSON,
5238 Exeter Farm, near Braidwood.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a very superior *Cabinet Pianoforte*, apply to MR. ISAAC LEVEY, Australian Warehouse,
5058 60, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, for a Term, as may be agreed upon, Premises in a central part of the City of Sydney, adapted for a butcher's shop. Letters (post paid) addressed to Mr. C. Holmes, at Mr. Titterton's Inn, George-street, Sydney, will receive immediate attention. 4160

TUTOR.

WANTED, in a respectable family in the country, a gentleman competent to instruct in the Greek and Latin classics, French, mathematics, &c. Respectability will be a *sine qua non*. Apply by letter (post-paid) to A. B., *Herald* Office.
April 5. 5181

WANTED, a Youth in the office of the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company. Application to be made by letter, on or before Friday, the 18th April.
H. R. S. N Company, April 7. 5264

WANTED, a Man and his Wife as house servants; the man to cook and make himself useful, the woman to do the washing and housemaid's work. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 5084

WANTED, a Female Cook. None but those who are fully competent, and can bring a good character, need apply. Enquire at
SHEPPARD'S,
5282 Butcher, Hunter-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, by the undersigned, for the Shawl and Muslin department, an experienced hand, to whom a liberal salary will be given.

JOSEPH FARMER,
Victoria House,
Pitt-street.
Sydney, April 7. 5270

TO GROCERS.

WANTED, a first rate Counterman. Apply this day, at three.
5284 WALTER BEAMES.

COOPER.

WANTED, a Cooper who thoroughly understands his business, one who does may hear of constant employment and good wages, by addressing a line to the undersigned.
WILLIAM FOWLER,
5234 Cooperage, Bathurst.

WANTED.—Hands for the brig *Margaret*. Apply at Duke's Wharf. 5239

TO SOLICITORS AND OTHERS.

THE advertiser is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in a barrister's or solicitor's office. Having been in the legal profession upwards of six years in the colony, he flatters himself his services would be found valuable to any gentleman engaging him.

The most respectable references can be given. A line addressed (post paid) to S S, at the office of P. Long, Esq., 314, Pitt-street, will meet with immediate attention.

P.S.—In consequence of the depression of the times a moderate salary would be accepted. 5252

LAW OR MERCANTILE CLERK.

THE Advertiser, having until lately filled the above situations is desirous of a similar engagement. He can produce unexceptionable testimonials from his last employers; and as the amount of salary is not so much an object, in the first instance, as the obtaining a situation offering a prospect of permanency, would be happy to engage with a gentleman on moderate terms. Address, under cover, to W. D. C., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 5253

TO LADIES' PROCEEDING TO INDIA, ENGLAND, OR ELSEWHERE.

A PERSON of respectability wishes to accompany a Lady as a useful companion, and to instruct one or two children—most respectable references can be given. Application to be made to Mrs. Atkinson, College Buildings Jamison-street. 5237

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been obliged to leave New Zealand in consequence of the late disturbances in that colony, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk: he has been accustomed to the routine of shipping and mercantile business in England. Unexceptionable references can be given, and only a moderate salary required.

Address by letter, to W. G., at Messrs Charles M Keller and Co.'s, George-street. 5276

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent or Overseer to a Sheep or Cattle Station, by a young man of respectability, who has had considerable colonial experience in the above capacity; the advertiser wishes to meet with a gentleman with whom he could invest a few hundred pounds in Sheep or Cattle to remain on the run, or would lend the money on moderate terms. As the most satisfactory reference will be given, such will be expected. Apply by letter (post paid), to N. S., *Herald* Office. 5248

TO BE LET, for the term of two years, the premises in Argyle-street now occupied as the Custom House.

Possession may be had on the 1st May next. Enquire at the Custom House, any day between twelve and one o'clock.

J. GIBBES,
Collector.
April 7. 5256

TO BE LET, a House in Liverpool-street facing the Race course lately in the occupation of Mr. Hatch. For particulars apply to Mr. Frederick Ebsworth, Bligh-street. 5269

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a respectable Residence situate in Castlereagh-street containing ten Rooms, with a detached kitchen, stable, and coach house, a good yard and garden, with a plentiful supply of water at all seasons.

ALSO,

A house in South George-street containing six rooms. Apply to Mr. George Segerson, next door to Turton's Hotel, Castlereagh-street. 5246

TO LET,

THE House, Shop, and Store, situated in Mann's Buildings, George-street, and at present occupied by Mr. Gould

For further particulars apply on the premises; or at the office of the British-Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 555, George-street. 4886

TO BUTCHERS, BAKERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE OR OTHERWISE.

THREE newly erected and commodious brick-built Shops in Parramatta-street, facing Abercrombie-street, will be completed in a first-rate style in a few days—well constructed apartments for domestic comforts, for either single persons or families, having detached kitchens, good yard, with back entrances, and every other convenience.

The corner shop has a frontage to two streets, and a good cellar; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

JOHN STIRLING,
Grocer, 559, George-street,
Opposite Bridge street.
April 2. 5024

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS City Residence, at present occupied by Dr. Thompson, corner of Pitt street and Liverpool-street, with stables, coach-houses, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of next month. Apply to

MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place. 4306

BATHURST.

TO BE LET, five miles from the Township, 70 Acres of Land, fenced and divided into paddocks: the greater portion of this land has been under cultivation.

ALSO,

A Farm at Lewis's Ponds, containing about 100 acres, nearly all fenced, with a run for a few head of cattle attached. For further particulars apply to Mr. Tress, Auctioneer and Agent, Durham-street, Bathurst. 5232

TO LET,

THAT first-rate Family Residence at present occupied by Mr J. Jones, Pitt-street South, next door to Dr Fullerton, contains eight large rooms, cellars, and kitchen, with detached stable and coach-house. Possession on the 1s of May. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. DICK, Jeweller, 487, George-street, Sydney. 5244

TO LET, a commodious House, consisting of eighteen rooms, with every convenience, formerly kept as a Lodging House, by Mrs. Waples. Rent very moderate. Apply to

J. GOULD,
China Warehouse,
4184 No. 421, George-street.

GLEBE

TO BE LET, that desirable residence called 'Forest Lodge,' adjoining the premises of R. J. Watt, Esq., Glebe. The house is well adapted for a respectable family, being replete with every convenience having pleasure grounds attached, and kitchen garden, with fruit trees, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. D. Jones, George-street, opposite the Post Office
February 10. 2234

TO LET,

TWO substantial and genteel Houses in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone, each containing a large drawing room, parlour, and two bed-rooms, with a detached kitchen and servants' apartments. There is a never-failing supply of spring water on the premises, and stabling may be had if required. Rent very moderate. Enquire of Mr Barrett, at Mr. Thurlow's Office, 30s, Pitt street, or at the premises, Surry Hills. 5245

TO LET, with immediate entry, a handsome Cottage in Strawberry Hill contiguous to the end of Elizabeth street South. There are four lofty rooms, a spacious entry, with a detached kitchen and portable oven; there is an abundant supply of the best water in or about Sydney, with a good vegetable and flower garden in front. Also, a neat cottage in Surry Hills, opposite Mr. Nobbs's gardens. Apply to Mr. Edward Raper, corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets. 5010

TO BE LET, ON CLEARING LEASES.

450 ACRES of the Bolwarra Estate, to be let on clearing leases on the usual terms. Application to be made at the Offices of the Australian Trust Company, Sydney. 5011

SALES BY AUCTION.

GENERAL SALE.

COLONIAL TOBACCO PIPES, TEA, CORKS, NAILS, BRUSHES, GLASSWARE, &c.

TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490 George-street, THIS DAY, 8th APRIL, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Ten kegs superior colonial tobacco
Four cases tobacco pipes
Five chests black tea
Eight casks corks
Three kegs nails
Eight pieces damaged moleskin
Ten pieces waistcoatings
One case nail and tooth brushes, &c.
One cask green dessert sets
Three casks glassware

ALSO,

A quantity of Household Furniture, viz.:—
Cheffoniers
Chests of drawers
Hair seated chairs, &c.

Terms—Cash. 5278

SUPERIOR HORSES AND MULE,

SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE OR GENTLEMEN'S HACKS.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

MR. ROBERTS is instructed to offer to public competition, at the Cattle Market, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 8th APRIL, At Eleven o'clock,

Twenty-two well-bred Horses and Colts, 2 and 3 years of age, and varying from 14 to 16½ hands, consisting of
Eight black colts, geldings, sire, Windsor Castle, (imported) dames. Nimrod mares
Four bay colts, geldings, sire, Windsor Castle, dames ditto
Four grey colts, geldings, sire, (imported) Arabian, dames ditto
Two bay entires, sire, Joe Grant, (imported) dames ditto
One bay entire, sire, Arabian, dame ditto
One roan ditto, ditto, ditto
Two useful stock horses, and
One mule, five years old warranted quiet, and most useful either in a gig, cart, or saddle
All the colts are quiet and have been handled
Several other saddle and gig horses expected.

Terms, cash.

☞ Mr. R. takes this opportunity of assuring intending purchasers of REALLY GOOD HORSE STOCK that a better opportunity never before presented itself. Not a better "mob" for bone, blood, symmetry, and usefulness, have for a long time been offered in this market. 5107

WINTER SLOP CLOTHING.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, At eleven o'clock.

Four cases London made Slop-Clothing, consisting of—
Moleskin coats and coatees
Tweed, cloth, check, and fancy trowsers
Cloth, frock, and dress coats
Vests, Taglionis, &c

Terms at Sale. 5290

MANCHESTER GOODS IN VARIETY; ALSO, DUNSTABLE AND TUSCAN BONNETS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY), At eleven o'clock,

One bale linen tick
One case tailors' thread
Three cases slop clothing
One case cloth frock and dress coats
Six cases Coburg and Clarence boots
Two bales regatta shirts
Two cases small pattern single coloured prints
Two cases bleached shirtings
Two cases fine Llama shawls
Four cases women's Dunstable and Tuscan bonnets

Without reserve.—Terms at sale. 5292

FINE AND SECONDS FLOUR,

WARRANTED FIRST RATE QUALITY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, on THURSDAY the 10th INSTANT, At 11 o'clock,

Ninety-five bags superfine Flour, of best quality
Fifty four bags very excellent seconds Flour.

Terms at sale. 5294

FINE WEST INDIA MOLASSES.

QUALITY VERY SUPERIOR.

MR. MORT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At Eleven precisely,

Ninety-eight puncheons first quality West India Molasses
Two hogsheads ditto ditto ditto.

☞ The above is a very rich sample, and deserving the attention of Distillers and others.

Terms at sale. 5285

CHRISTY'S HATS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, At 12 o'clock,

Three cases Christy's Hats.

Terms at Sale. 5291

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms George-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, At half-past 12 o'clock,

Eight cases boots and shoes, assorted in considerable variety

Terms at sale 5293

HORSES AND CATTLE.

CATTLE MARKET — WEDNESDAY NEXT.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on TO-MORROW, 9TH APRIL, At eleven o'clock,

AT THE CATTLE MARKET.

The following valuable HORSE STOCK &c., viz.:—

No. 1. A very handsome chestnut mare, seven years old, (cost 80 guineas two years ago)
„ 2. Filly foal, sixteen months old, belonging to the above mare
„ 3 Large handsome chestnut mare, six years old
„ 4. Yearling horse foal, by "Emperor"
„ 5. Brown mare six years, and filly foal by her side, by "Emperor"
„ 6. Bay yearling foal, by "Noble," out of brown mare
„ 7 Grey two-year old, out of brown mare
„ 8. Black mare, five years, with filly foal by "Emperor" at her side
„ 9 Yearling horse foal, by "Noble"
„ 10. Thorough-bred chestnut mare, seven years, with horse foal by "Colonel" by her side
„ 11. Yearling black colt, out of thorough-bred chestnut mare
„ 12 "Joey," bay colt, four years, broke in to saddle
„ 13. Bay colt, (white blaze in forehead), rising four years
„ 14. Bay filly, by "Bijou" rising two years
„ 15 Bay filly, by "Bijou," rising three years
„ 16. Bay two year old colt, two years
„ 17. Black mare, with foal by her side, and in foal again to "Admiral"
„ 18. Brown colt, three years, out of black mare, by "Cock Robin"
„ 19. Black yearling colt, out of black mare
„ 20. Bay horse, four years, by the imported horse "Admiral."

ALSO,

10 Cows, four of them with calves by their side
8 Working Bullocks

With sundry other Horses and Cattle, particulars of which have not yet been received.

N.B.—All the Mares have been stinted.

Terms, cash—No reserve. 5300

LIVERPOOL SOAP,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY THE 10TH INSTANT, At 11 o'clock,

Ten tons Liverpool Soap, in cwt. and half-cwt. boxes.

Terms at sale. 5286

175 BAGS COFFEE, EX "DORSET."

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms George street, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At 11 o'clock,

175 bags fine Java coffee, ex *Dorset*

Terms at sale. 5287

BLACK LEAF CONGOU.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At half-past 11 o'clock,

Sixty-three chests black leaf Congou, a very excellent sample.

Terms at sale. 5288

TAYLOR'S & TRUEMAN'S STOUT.

WARRANTED IN PRIME CONDITION.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At 12 precisely.

25 hogsheads Taylor's stout
25 ditto Trueman's ditto
Just landed, and in prime condition

Terms at sale. 5295

GROCERIES, CORKS, &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY THE 10TH INSTANT, At Twelve o'clock,

Twenty-four cases Spanish olives, 1 dozen each
Two bags pearl barley
Ten boxes first quality No, 4 cigars, each 1 thousand
One case pints and half-pints Worcestershire sauce
One cask Salammoniac
One case Irish snuff, pounds, half-pounds, and quarters
Six bags, each 100 gross wine corks
Three ditto ditto of very superior quality, being the real French velvet cork
Forty-five tins fresh herrings, 4lbs. each
Thirty bags brown ginger
Six boxes Valentia raisins
Twelve cans best London turpentine
Two casks damaged copper

Terms at sale. 5289

2000 SHEEP WITH STATION.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his rooms, George-street, ON FRIDAY THE 11TH INSTANT, At Twelve o'clock,

The following lot of fine woolled SHEEP, viz.:—
720 Maiden Ewes
100 Ewes, 2 to 3 years
16 Aged Ewes
990 Wethers, ages varying from 18 months to 4 years.

The above Sheep will be sold with the right to A MOST COMPACT STATION, situate on the Campbell River, near Bathurst, and which will carry double the quantity of stock now upon it.

The river affords a never-failing supply of water, not only for the wants of the sheep, but also for the purposes of washing and getting up the wool in first rate condition.

There is a superintendent's and shepherds' hut on the Station, each of them having two sets of yards attached. There are also two paddocks fenced in, one of 20 acres the other of 10 acres, both of which are under crop.

Three-fourths of the sheep were shorn early in October last, and have a considerable fleece on their back.

The proximity of the station to Bathurst, and its easy distance from Sydney, whilst it enables the settler to procure his supplies at town prices (carriage to that place being only two to three shillings per cwt.) gives him also the advantages of society, many highly respectable families residing within a few miles thereof.

To a party of limited capital, or a new beginner such an opportunity as the present may not offer itself again for months to come.

TERMS: An approved bill at three months, or cash less the discount. 5298

GREY DOMESTICS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex *Eliza*, Valient, Master, from Liverpool, damaged by salt water.

TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 8TH APRIL, At half-past ten o'clock,

F in diamond:—

632 Twenty-two pieces 30 inch grey domestics, slightly damaged
Eight ditto, badly damaged
633 Twenty-three ditto, slightly damaged
Four ditto, badly damaged
634 Nineteen ditto, slightly damaged
Eleven ditto, badly damaged
635 Eleven ditto slightly damaged
Nineteen ditto, badly damaged
637 Sixteen ditto, slightly damaged
638 Fourteen ditto, slightly damaged
Sixteen ditto badly damaged
642 Ten ditto, slightly damaged
Sixteen ditto, badly damaged
643 Twelve ditto, slightly damaged
Eighteen ditto, badly damaged
645 Twelve pieces 78 inch grey domestics, slightly damaged
646 One ditto, slightly damaged
652 One bale, 391 dozen cotton tapes—
Eight packages slightly damaged
Nine packages badly damaged.

Terms cash. 5297

RICH WINTER WAISTCOATINGS.

NEW STYLES.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, THIS DAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, At Twelve o'clock,

One case rich figured, silk stripe, silk figured, and check velvets, silk figured chalis French silk cashmeres and brocade velvet

The above goods are of a very beautiful description, quite new, and the most exquisite patterns; and to prevent disappointment will be put up at

Twelve o'clock precisely,

Terms at sale. 5296

619 HEAD OF SHEEP.

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL, at twelve o'clock,

The following parcel of sheep, from Macarthur's celebrated breed; will be delivered within thirty five miles of Yass, and are sold to close a partnership account—

342 Ewes
172 Wethers
101 Weaned Lambs
4 Rams

619 Head

Terms at sale. 5299

COWRIE PINE

WEDNESDAY 9th, At ten o'clock.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf George-street North on WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, At ten o'clock,

About 14,000 feet Cowrie Pine, consisting of—

Deck planks, scantling, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash. 5259

DAMAGED TEAS, EX *CHALLENGER*.

Wednesday, 9th April, Eleven o'clock.

For account of whom it may concern.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Thacker, Mason and Co., Lower Fort-street, on WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH APRIL, At Eleven o'clock,

Sundry damaged teas, ex *Challenger*.

Terms at sale. 5192

FRESH-MADE BRAN, PORT, SHERRY, PRIME CIDER, ARROWROOT, &c.

Thursday, April 10th, at 11.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock,

Twenty tons bran, fresh made from Van Diemen's Land wheat
Twelve casks gold coloured sherry, 3 dozen each
Fourteen casks fine old port, 3 dozen each
One hundred and twenty cases prime cider, 3 dozen each
Two cases superior arrowroot.

Terms at sale. 5258

WOOL.

Thursday, 10th April, at 11.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES COXEN.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At 11 o'clock,

ML 10 bales wool

Terms at sale. 5257

PRIME NEGROHEAD TOBACCO. WITHOUT RESERVE.

Thursday, 10th at 12.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, At 12 o'clock,

100 kegs negrohead tobacco, in prime condition

Terms at sale. 5260

HORSES, MILCH COWS, WORKING BULLOCKS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT CRAWFORD.

By order of the Official Assignee.

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL, AT HILL END, At Eleven o'clock.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at "HILL END," (BUNGARRABEE) near Prospect, the residence of Mr. Crawford, on MONDAY, 14TH APRIL, At Eleven o'clock,

The whole of the following choice Stock, &c:—
About eighteen Horses, mostly broken in to single and double harness, and saddle
Seventy-one superior bred Milking Cows
Forty-one Calves
Ten Working Bullocks
One handsome Carriage
One ditto Gig
Three Carts, one Dray, one Water Cart, one Wheelbarrow
Eight Pigs, and three Sows with litters
About forty bushels maize and a quantity of barley
Sets of carriage, gig, and cart harness
Set of tandem harness
Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles and bridles
Various agricultural implements
Carpenters', blacksmiths', and shoemakers' tools
Quantity of poultry
About three tons of grass hay, and all standing crops
Dairy utensils, viz.:—
Twenty-five wooden coolers, three churns fourteen dozen tin dishes six piggins, tubs, buckets, and casks
And sundry other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Terms—Cash.

OLIVE OIL.

NOW LANDING, EX "ELIZA."

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to submit to public competition, THIS DAY, THE 8TH APRIL, At his Rooms, Lower George-street, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Ten casks, each 50 gallons—500 gallons—olive oil.

Terms at sale. 5273

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. G. A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely,

Fifty boxes sperm candles
One case red currant jam
Two casks flour of sulphur
Two casks carbonate soda
Five cases pickles
Five bags arrowroot
Two casks pearl ash
Twenty boxes pipes
Five boxes Indian almonds
Ten casks washing soda
With a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. 5274

CORKS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred gross Corks.

Terms at sale. 5272

WINES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell at his Rooms, Lower George street, THIS DAY, At half past Eleven o'clock precisely,

Four quarter casks pale sherry
Five hogsheads port wine
Twenty cases French wines
Ten cases pale sherry
Ten cases claret
Ten casks bottled porter
One hogshead of gin
With a variety of other wines 5275

WHALING BRIG "SCAMANDER," AND SUPERIOR CHRONOMETER.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 9TH, At twelve o'clock,

The whaling brig *Scamander*, burthen 193 tons, as she now lies, in Darling Harbour, with all her stores, sails, masts, standing and running rigging whaleboats, whaling gear, &c., &c., inventory of which will be exhibited at time of sale.

AFTER WHICH,

A superior Chronometer.

Terms at sale. 5280

1160 ACRES OF LAND.

IN THE COUNTY OF GEORGIANA.

MR. BLACKMAN is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, 489, George street, Sydney, on MONDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, At Twelve o'clock precisely,

All that piece or parcel of Land, situate in the parish of ———, in the county of Georgiana, in the territory of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement eleven hundred and sixty acres, near the WREN'S NEST, be the same more or less; bounded on the west by part of the eastern boundary of the VILLAGE RESERVE, bearing south fifty-one chains, commencing on the Retreat or Little River, at the north-west corner; on the south by a line bearing east one hundred and sixty chains; on the east by a line bearing north eighty chains; and on the north by a line bearing west one hundred chains to the RETREAT OF LITTLE RIVER, downwards to the north-west corner aforesaid.

Terms and conditions at time of sale.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors, or at the Mart of the Auctioneer. 4655

!!! ANOTHER UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT.

1600 HEAD OF THE CELEBRATED SEGENHOE BREED OF CATTLE,
Consisting of
COWS, BULLOCKS, STEERS, AND HEIFERS.
Together with the "ADELAIDE PLAINS" BREEDING STATION,
And the
FIFTH-DAY CREEK HEIFER STATION,

With Huts, Yards, Barns, and Cultivation Grounds—the former 12 miles, and the latter only 50 ditto, from Kempsey, M'Leay River, Port Macquarie District.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, (Immediately after the Sale of the Town Hall,) ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD APRIL,

The above 1600 Head Cattle (more or less)

☞ All calves under six months given in.

Terms.—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue payable at 12 months, with security upon the cattle.

The auction of these important interests will excite a lively competition on the day of sale. They are the property of a gentleman who cannot superintend them *himself* in consequence of his more multifarious mercantile transactions

The cattle are really valuable genuine stock—admirably kept from straying, owing to the vast extent of feed and run, as well as the natural boundaries, in being between two rivers, and other protecting advantages.

NOTE.—The benefit also of water carriage, within so short a distance of these stations, renders them incalculably profitable, securing thereby the certainty of supplies, without loss by interminable cartage, and a ready access to the wharf at Kempsey for the transport of tallow and dairy produce to supply the Sydney Market.

☞ Further particulars will be made known on the day of the sale. 5281

1200 SHEEP

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, AT BATHURST.

MR. TRESS will Sell by Auction, at Reid's Inn, Bathurst, On WEDNESDAY, the 9th APRIL, At One o'clock,

TWELVE HUNDRED SHEEP, more or less, a mixed flock, consisting of ewes, wethers, and yearlings, running on the Molong Creek, on the Wellington road, in charge of Mr. John Smith, with right of Station on which they are now depastured.

Terms and further particulars at sale.
Bathurst, March 26. 4640

TO LET FOR SEVEN YEARS

SPLENDID SHEEP RUN IN THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

MR. TRESS is instructed by the Executors of the late Thomas Marsden, Esq., to submit for public competition, at Reid's Inn, Bathurst, on WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL NEXT,

Immediately after the sale of sheep, the lease for seven years of 2991 acres of land, situated on the Bell River, commanding an extensive run, and well known as a first rate sheep station.

Terms at sale. 4641
Bathurst, March 25

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